INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.
13

The Bombay Chronicle
ROZESHAN M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1068.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

VOL. XVIII NO. 122- BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 26. 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

AHMEDABAD BATCH LEAVES FOR DHARASANA.

ARRESTED AT BAREJADI STATION.

"Sardar's" Daughter To Lead Dharasana Campaign.

AMBALAL PATEL AND DR. SHAH ARRESTED.

Malaviya To Defy Order?

It is believed another raid on Dharasana salt depot will shortly be made. There are only about a dozen volunteers in Untadi camp. They were to be reinforced by a batch of 65 volunteers from Ahmedabad who left for Dharasana by the Gujerat mail on Sunday night but were arrested 11 miles away. The Dharasana camp is now in charge of Kumari Maniben Patel, daughter of the "Sardar of Bardoli."

Wholesale arrests are reported from Lucknow where almost all prominent Congress workers were arrested on Saturday morning. Two of them were fined and 11 jailed. At Cawnpore Pandit G. Vidyarthi, President of the U. P. War Council, and Sjt. N. P. Arora, President of the local War Council were arrested and tried in the jail on Sunday, and were sentenced to 12 months' and 9 months' imprisonment, respectively.

Despite the ban on Malaviyaji to proceed to Peshawar, he is reported to be leaving Rawalpindi for Peshawar last (Sunday) night.

SAKLATWALLA TO CONTEST GLASGOW FOR COMMUNIST.

BULSAR, May 25.

Camp Untadi.—Sjt. Ambalal Patel who had assumed command of the Dharasana Satyagraha campaign yesterday, was placed under arrest by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mr. Antia, this morning at Untadi Camp.

The police also arrested Dr. Tribhuvandas Shah who was till yesterday in charge of Camp Hospital and joined the War Council in order to keep on Dharasana struggle. Dr. Tribhuvandas is a prominent Congress worker of Surat.

VOLUNTEERS SENTENCED.

The arrests were made under Section 143, I. P. C., namely, for being members of unlawful assembly.

The trial of 21 Satyagrahis out of 224 arrested on May 16 was concluded yesterday and sentences of one month's hard labour have been passed by the Divisional Magistrate.

DOZEN VOLUNTEERS IN UNTADI CAMP.

—:o:—

Another Raid On Dharasana Depot?

BULSAR, May 25.

The utmost secrecy is being observed by volunteers regarding their future plans. There are only about a dozen volunteers in Untadi camp. They are apparently spending their time spinning, cleaning the camp and cooking. It is believed, however, that another raid on Dharasana salt depot will shortly be made, but how and when is not disclosed.

A. P.

AHMEDABAD BATCH OF 65 LEAVES FOR DHARASANA.

1 Lakh Of Persons Bid Them Farewell At Station.

(BY TELEPHONE.)
(From Our Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 25.

A batch of 65 volunteers headed by Sjt. Ranchhodlal Amrutlal, proprietor of the New Cotton Mills, left Ahmedabad for Dharasana by the Gujerat Mail at 9 p.m. at 7 p.m. they were led in a procession. At the railway station huge crowds numbering about 100,000 bade them farewell, amidst shouts of "Mahatmaji-ki-jai". In the Gujerat Mail in which they proceeded to Dharasana there were also a number of policemen which gave rise to some rumours.

WADHWAN ARRESTS.

According to a message received to-day in Ahmedabad from the Wadhwan Congress Committee the Wadhwan Camp was surrounded by the police and Sjts. Sukhlal Shah and Fakirchand, and 10 volunteers were arrested.

POLICE ASSAULT NEAR KHARAGODA.

At a place near Kharaghoda a batch of 75 volunteers who had proceeded there to collect contraband salt was beaten by the police. Several volunteers were seriously injured.

Nearly fifty per cent of the students of the Gujerat college have enrolled themselves as volunteers.

WHOLE BATCH ARRESTED.

AT BAREJADI STATION, 11 MILES FROM AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, May 25. (12 midnight)

(By Telephone).

The whole batch of volunteers, led by Sjt. Ranchhodlal Amrutlal, which left by Gujerat mail at 9 p.m. was arrested at Barejadi Station 11 miles from Ahmedabad.

When the news reached Ahmedabad the whole city was greatly excited. Even though it is now mid-night crowds of people were seen at the station.

Hartal & Processions At Wardha

WARDHA, May 24.

On the 23rd there was a successful hartal in honour of Senapati Sarojini Naidu and K. F. Nariman, President of the Bombay War Council, in this city.

Both in the morning and evening great processions were taken through the city.

At about 8-30 in the night, a meeting was held under the presidentship of Sjt. Sheoraj Choodiwalla, President of the Congress Taluka Committee. Amongst the speakers were Messrs. R. S. Dhotre, Ratanlal Kale, Karandikar Vakil and Swami Vimalanandji Maharaj.—Free Press.

HARTAL IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Satyavati Devi Arrested.

MRS. KOHLI SUCCEEDS HER

DELHI, May 24.

Devi Satyavati, leader of the women volunteers, was arrested this morning under Section 108 Indian Penal Code, to give security to cease from the dissemination of sedition. She was taken in procession from the Congress Office to the Central Police Station where she surrendered herself to the police. There was a hartal in the city in protest against the arrest.

SHE DEFIES POLICE.

It will be recalled that for the last three days she has been leading processions of women through the main streets of the City, in defiance of the order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. against the assembly of more than five persons. She has also been holding meetings on the road under the Clock Tower in Chandni Chowk. Last evening the crowds at the meeting swelled to over five thousand, blocking all vehicular traffic and tramcars.

The Police apprehended a breach of the peace and wanted to disperse the crowd the majority of which would not however budge an inch specially as the women volunteers urged them not to do so. The Police returned to the police station without making further attempts to disperse the crowd but subsequently arrested eight persons for being members of an unlawful assembly.

VOLUNTEERS JAILED.

Four more Congress volunteers have been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for being members of an unlawful assembly of more than five, by Mr. Pool, Additional District Magistrate, who has also convicted Mr. Manakchand, Leader of the depressed classes, to two years' rigorous imprisonment under Section 124-A, Indian Penal Code (Sedition).

Before her arrest Satyavati nominated Mrs. Kohli as her successor.—A.P.

SAKLATWALLA FOR PARLIAMENT.

—:o:—

In Place Of Mr. Wheatly.

LONDON, May 25.

Mr. S. B. Saklatvala has been adopted as Communist candidate for Shettleston Division of Glasgow in Parliamentary by-election due to the death of Mr. John Wheatley.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD LEADERS CONVICTED.

HYDERABAD (Sind), May 25.

The Hyderabad police arrested early this morning leaders of local satyagrahis, Kaka Vasanmal, Balo Kishinchand, Dwarkaprasad, Devidatt Sharma, Dr. Chamandas Bhagchand, and Stamchand under Section 117 I. P. C. and removed them in a motor car to the jail where they were tried by the City Magistrate. All the accused except Devidatt were charged with breaking salt law and inciting public to break salt law. All the accused except Devidatt pleaded guilty to the charge. Kaka Vasanmal, aged sixty, stated that man like him who were in a weak state of health broke salt law in sympathy with millions of their starving countrymen.

The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced them as follows: Dwarkaparshad was sentenced to eighteen months rigorous imprisonment, Devidatt to nine months rigorous imprisonment and the others to one year rigorous imprisonment.

A large procession was taken through the principal streets of the city and a meeting was held in the evening to congratulate the arrested leaders.—A. P.

WAR COUNCILS' OFFICIALS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Presidents Jailed.

SJT. VIDYARTHI'S MESSAGE

CAWNPORE, May 25.

Pandit Ganeshankar Vidyarthi, President, U. P. War Council, and Sjt. Narain Prasad Arora, President, Local War Council, were arrested this morning under section 117, I.P.C, read with section 9 of the Salt Act. Immediately after the arrest they were tried inside jail by Mr. D. S. Barron, Joint Magistrate and they were sentenced to 12 months' and 9 month,' rigorous imprisonment respectively. No special treatment is allowed to them.

Both the accused refused to take part in the proceedings.

Answering to the charge, Mr. Narsinprasad Arora declared: "If love of the country is a crime, I plead guilty."

SJT. VIDYARTHI'S MESSAGE.

Sjt. Ganeshankar Vidyarthi gave the following message to the country:—

"Let no post remain vacant. So long as we go on filling up the vacancies caused by Government action, our success is guaranteed. But the moment you are unable to supply men for vacant posts you are doomed to failure. Therefore, my countrymen be prepared for any fate. Let not despair overcome us. When our great men are spirited away, let not the rank and file hesitate to come forward, when it is their lot to lead. The opportunity to hold high place makes man great. So let one and all be prepared to take the post he or she is called upon to occupy".

Cawnpore is observing a complete hartal to-day.—Free Press.

LUCKNOW CONGRESS OFFICIALS FINED.

—:o:—

11 Volunteers Jailed.

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL.

(CENSORED)

LUCKNOW, May 24.

Of the thirteen persons arrested this morning, two, namely Saidurrahmad Kidwai, President of the Town Congress Committee and Jaigopal Tandon, Secretary, were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default one day's simple imprisonment under section 32 of the Police Act.

The remaining eleven were sentenced to six months' imprisonment each under section 117 I.P.C. and also to pay a fine of Rs. 100 each or in default one day's simple imprisonment under section 32 of the Police Act, the sentences to run consecutively. The City is observing partial hartal.—A. P.

POLICE CHARGE AT CROWD.

—:o:—

25 Injured.

36 ARRESTED.

LAHORE, May 25.

For raising revolutionary slogans outside the court of Mr. Wazirchand Additional District Magistrate, Rawalpindi, this morning, when cases against seven Congressmen were about to begin. The police twice made charges at the crowd in order to disperse them. It is understood several persons received injuries. 25 persons are said to have received serious injuries. 36 persons were arrested including the President and the Secretary of the Naujivan Bharat Sabha and the Secretary of the Students Union. The arrested persons refused to furnish bail.—A. P.

MR. PATEL IN DELHI.

—:o:—

Leaving For Lahore 'En Route' To Pindi.

DELHI, May 25.

Mr. V. J. Patel arrived here yesterday by the Frontier Mail from Bombay. He leaves tonight for Lahore "en route" to Rawalpindi where he holds an enquiry into the Peshawar disturbances.

Mr. Patel had a conference this morning with local congress workers in camera.—Free Press.

MALAVIYA DETERMINED TO GO TO PESHAWAR.

—:o:—

LAHORE, May 25.

A telephone message from Rawalpindi says that Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya will be leaving to-day for Peshawar.

It will be recalled that the Frontier Government some days ago prohibited his entry into that province.—A. P.

FOUR INJURED: ONE DEAD.

—:o:—

"Clash" Between Public And Police.

SIMLA, May 25.

The Punjab Government have received information that as a result of a clash between members of a procession which had been prohibited under Section 144 Cr. P. C. and police yesterday at Multan, one Police Officer and five members of the procession were injured. One of the latter subsequently died while under treatment in the civil hospital. A Magisterial inquiry is proceeding under Section 176 Cr.. P. C.—A. P.

WHOLESALE ARRESTS IN LUCKNOW.

All Prominent Leaders In Jail.

LUCKNOW, May 24.

With the exception of Mrs. Mittra almost all prominent Congress workers of Lucknow were arrested this morning. The arrests are believed to be the sequel to the taking out of a procession without permission through Hazaratganj the day before yesterday.

Fifteen warrants were issued, but as yet only 13 persons have been arrested. Among them are Sjt. Saidur Rahman Kidwai, President, Town Congress Committee, Messrs. Pestonji and Khanna, Dictators, Civil Disobedience Committee, Moulana Zafarulmulk, Babu Maheshprasad, Mr. Jaigopal Tandon, Secretary, Congress Committee, Babu Mahabirprasad, Babu Harprasad Saxena, Pandit Maheshnath Sharma, Haribahadur Pulin Banerjee, Ganeshanand and S. N. Kapoor.

The arrested persons will be tried inside the District Jail today.—A. P.

Sunday's Raid At Wadala.

115 ARRESTED, INCLUDING 9 PARSIS.

Several Injured In Police Charge.

SALT REMOVED IN LARGE QUANTITY.

The Wadala Satyagraha on Sunday morning turned out to be a mass demonstration, despite the Congress War Council's decision to confine it to the regular Satyagrahis only.

About 5,000 people had assembled there and it is estimated that at least 1,000 people carried away contraband salt.

LARGE SCALE.

It was on a much larger scale than on any previous occasion since the campaign began a week ago.

115 ARRESTED.

The raid which began at 9 o'clock continued till nearly 12-30. In all 115 persons were arrested out of whom 63 are regular Satyagrahis, and the remaining 52 are from the general public.

WOMEN RELEASED.

Three Gujarati ladies were also arrested in the act of lifting the salt from the salt heaps. They were taken to the Police Station at the Excise Preventive Office (near the railway lines), and after being detained for an hour were allowed to go away.

RAIDERS' STRATEGY.

A large police force was mobilised at the strategic points, but the raiders were too numerous to be effectively checked, more particularly as they shread themselves over a very large area.

SHIFTING BATTLE-FIELD.

The main site of Sunday's activities was shifted to the southern portion of the salt area, adjoining the railway yard of Gowari station, i.e. near Koliwada which is situated between the Antop Hill and Sewri.

ARMED FORCES.

This part being accessible through a flat maidan, it was attacked by most of the Satyagrahis and a large number of other persons. They were met by a strong posse of police armed with lathis and mounted police under European officer who had lived up to guard the salt area.

The raiders were repulsed by the police who charged them with lathis, the mounted police sometimes taking the lead.

SATYAGRAHIS BLEED.

About 20 persons were injured, some of them bleeding from the head. A few of them were removed in an unconscious condition.

All these were taken to the Police Station where the Congress Ambulance Corps under the charge of Dr. Shamsi dressed their wounds.

KHADI CLAD NURSES.

The 15 members of the Ambulance Corps among whom were three ladies wore Khaddar uniform bearing the Red Cross.

MR. BARTLETT WITH THE COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Police Mr. Healey was present from early morning. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," was moving about with the Commissioner in the latter's car to watch the operations.

Mr. George Slocombe, the correspondent of the "Daily Herald" also visited the place.

START FROM CONGRESS HOUSE

The batch of 100 Satyagrahis started from the Congress House at 6-30 in the morning. Among them were 9 Parsis, one of them being Mr. Bhamgara, the globe-cyclist. They marched on foot through Khetwadi and other Parsi localities upto Byculla where they boarded the tram cars. Alighting at Dadar, the processionists paraded the Dadar Parsi Colony and then proceeded towards Wadala. Here they split themselves up into several smaller parties. 25 of them including all the Parsis under the leadership of Mr. Bhamgara, tried to enter through the main entrance by the Police Station, but they were all immediately arrested.

SERGEANTS PUSH BACK.

In the meanwhile, the crowd of spectators had swelled to about 2000 people in the open space to the west of the railway line. They were pushed back by the sergeants who used their lathis.

LATHI BROKEN.

One of them used his on the people till it was broken to pieces. About seven persons were injured, one of whom Mf. Ghelabhai Narottam had his back and ribs broken very badly.

All these injured persons were taken to the Congress House by Mr. Ratilal T. Thacker, the well-known cotton broker who had lent his motor car to the Congress Ambulance Corps.

Another batch of 13, among whom were 13 Satyagrahi volunteers, was arrested near the railway fencing. Among them were Salebhoy Abdul Kadar, a volunteer of the national militia, and a ten-year-old boy who was subsequently let off.

LADIES' ADVENTURE.

A little later another batch of 13 was arrested opposite the railway yard near Koliwada end of the salt area. Two of them were Satyagrahi volunteers, while the rest were members of the general public three being Gujarati ladies Jamnaben Velji, Hariben Purshottam, and Mahalakshmi Venilal. The party had reached the salt area and the ladies and some others had succeeded in grabbing a large quantity of salt. When taken to the police station, the ladies declared that they would prefer to go to jail, but would not give up the salt. All the time they were sitting, they looked happy and cheerful, and one of them, Jamnaben kept on chatting which greatly amused even the police officers. After about an hour, the ladies were allowed to go away.

The manoeuvres of the raiders having been spread over a large area, some police officers were posted over the top of the Antop Hill to watch their movements and communicate with the police lower down on the plain by signalling with a specially coloured flag.

The arrested persons were taken to the Worli Chawls where the other prisoners have been kept. Seated in the police vans, they were shouting "Mahatma Gandhi ki jai" "Inquilab Zindabad" and other national slogans in which the people assembled heartily joined.

Similar demonstrations were made by the people at the station and in the trains which were packed with enthusiastic crowds of people.

MR. KABALI ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

Famous Airman Receives Lathi Blows.

It is understood that the well-known Indian airman Mr. Kabali, who, along with some of his friends had gone to Wadala to witness the raid, was also the recipient of three lathi blows, one on the arm and two on his feet. Mr. M. P. Kaji, a friend of Mr. Kabali was also assaulted as a result of which his bone was fractured.

The airman and his friend are being treated by Dr. Kantilal Kaji.

At about 6 o'clock the police, it is said, made another lathi

(Continued from page 7.)

NON-VIOLENCE IS OUR SHEET-ANCHOR

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Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for.

Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—A PARSI ACCOUNTANT with knowledge of typing for Mofussil. Apply with testimonials to P. O. Box 416, Bombay.
A R 2472

WANTED—A B.Sc. ASSISTANT to work in a Pharmaceutical Laboratory. Working hours from 8-30 a.m. to 6-30 p.m. Apply with testimonials stating pay expected to Box No. 500A, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 804

WANTED—MATRON for Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital. Indians only should apply to the HON. SECRETARY with copies of certificates before 31st inst. at Hospital premises, New Churni Road, Bombay.
A R2486

WANTED—AN ACCOUNTS' CLERK, knowing Book-keeping to work overtime 6-30 p.m. to 9-0 p.m. pay Rs. 15/. Apply, Bawa PARDUMAN SINGH & SONS, 47, Chakla Street, Bombay.
A R2487

WANTED—A VETERINARY DOCTOR to work as Veterinary Inspector for the Bombay S. P. C. A. Knowledge of Gujrathi and Marathi essential. Particulars as to pay and terms of employment will be furnished on application. Apply to the SECRETARY & TREASURER, 359, Hornby Road, Fort.
A 793

QUALIFIED or EXPERIENCED HANDS, seeking employment in any line or grade will do well to secure assistance of EASTERN SERVICE AGENCY, Wakefield House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A R2480

WANTED—Immediately for the Bassein High School, a competent trained DRAWING TEACHER and a DRILL and GYMNASTICS TEACHER with at least the Matriculation or S. L. E. Certificate. Handsome salary. Apply sharp to R. N. SAMANT, Secretary, Bassein (Dt. Thana).
A 765

WANTED—respectable AGENTS for selling shares of the STAR OF INDIA TEA & FINANCE LTD. on decent commission. Nine years old company. Dividend paid for several years. Apply to the MANAGING AGENTS at 82-D, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.
A

Wanted.

WANTED.—BRILLIANT CINEMA STORIES, relating to Indian Life which would be very highly yaid if approved. They must be entirely original and capable of a sure appeal on the Screen. No adaptations will be considered. They must be put strictly in accordance with the Scenerio form. Rejected Stories are not to be returned. KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS, Bombay No. 14.
A 761

Houses & Flats To Let.

TO LET—Poona, near Bund Boat, Club Road, a furnished bungalow and cottage with modern conveniences; suitable for Hindus, from June, Apply Mrs. NARANJEE DWARKADAS, 17 Boat Club Road, Poona.
C R 2465

Trade Announcement.

KHADI—Pure Hand-spun and Hand-woven Khadi supplied at reasonable rates by V. P. LAXMINARAIN JHUNJHNUWALLA, Jaipur (Rajputana).
T R2483

MANGO and LICHI FRUITS and Grafts. Langra, Bombay, Kishenbhog mangoes 100 Rs. 7; 50 Rs. 4. Rose scented Lichi 500; Rs. 4 Expenses extra. Advance essential. Grafts Catalogue Free. Grafts Man, Laheriasarai, No. 8, Darbhanga.
R2479A.

Educational

THE College of American Mechanical Dentistry commenced taking another fresh batch of students. Apply immediately for enrolment. PRINCIPAL Peerbhoy Mansion. Sandhurst Road, Girgaum, Bombay.

EFFECTIVE ENGLISH taught efficiently by correspondence Write for particulars to The PRINCIPAL, School of English, Post Box 20, POONA CANTT.
M R2489

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NEW and SECONDHAND SCHOOL and COLLEGE TEXT-BOOKS, etc, purchased and sold at favourable prices. Literary Books, Novels, Magazines Periodicals, etc. (Old and New Issues) always available. Call or Write:—KADER BOOK DEPOT. Krishna Bhuvan, Sandhurst Bridge, (Branch—opposite Elphinstone High School, Dobhi Talao.
L 669

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

ISMAIL COLLEGE, ANDHERI.

THE ISMAIL COLLEGE, Andheri near Bombay (Railway Station Jogeshwari) opens from June, 1930. Only the First Year and the Inter Arts classes will be started this year; the Inter Science and the Junior B.A. classes will be added in 1931-32 and the Senior B.A. class in 1932-33. The College is open to all communities but in admission preference will be given to Muhammadans.

Hostel accommodation is provided for about 70 students. Rooms in the Hostel will be allotted after the admission to the College is decided.

The tuition fee for the First Year and Inter Arts classes shall be Rs. 75|- per term in addition to Gymkhana Fee and the Hostel charges.

In addition to the 25 Sir Mohomed Yusuf Endowment scholarships, there are a number of scholarships of Rs. 25|- p.m. reserved for Muslim students. Besides there will be 10 open scholarships.

The applications for admissions on prescribed forms which may b obtained from the College office, should reach the Undersigned before the 7th June, 1930.

Sd. M. B. REHMAN.
Principal.

Ismail College,
Andheri, 20-5-1930.
727

NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must b agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned an without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
753

Public Notices.

WANTED.

A QUALIFIED SANITARY INSPECTOR on Rs. 60—5—100, plus Rs. 10 cycle allowance. Knowledge of cycling and Gujarati essential. Apply stating age and caste together with copies of testimonials before 5th June, 1930. The selected candidate will be on probation for 6 months.

(Sd.) TRIBHOVANDAS S. THAKKER,
Chief Officer,
Surat Borough Municipality,
Surat.
22-5-30.
805

NOTICE.

1. POST—SUPERINTENDENT, Gaushala.
2. Salary—upto Rs. 400—applicants must possess full qualifications for supervising Dairy farms.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security pensions, etc., by State Rules.
4. Apply with photographs (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st July 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
721

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for three Assistant Teachers' posts (one Gujrati and two Marathi) in Bandra Municipal Anglo-Vernacular School, on a starting salary of Rs. 54 per month. Only Graduates or Under-graduates with previous experience of teaching need apply. Applications must reach the VICE-CHAIRMAN School Board, Bandra, on or before the 31st of May, 1930.
803

Tender.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of Cast Iron, Gully Trap Covers and Man-hole Covers to the Ahmedabad Municipality during the year 1930-31 ending 31st March, 1931, so as to reach the undersigned on or before TUESDAY, the 10th June, 1930, at 4 p.m.

The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 100 as earnest money, without which no tender will be accepted considered.

The Copy of the Specification, Tender Forms and the Blue Prints can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1. The Tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) I. R. BHAGAT,
Chief Officer.
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 21-5-30.
806

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year ending 30th June, 1931, of:

(1) About 700,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality. Rate to be quoted per 100 lbs.

(2) Miscellaneous articles, and

(3) Healthy, muscular he-buffaloes and for the purchase of done he-buffaloes from the Institute (about 1,200 he-buffaloes will be required).

will be received at the Institute upto 5-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 31st May, the 7th June and 14th June respectively.

In connection with tender No. 3, no tender will be considered unless the two rates required are offered in the same tender. For detailed conditions, please refer to the tender notices published in the Mysore Gazette dated 15-5-1930 on pages 535 and 536, 536 and 536 and 537 and 538 and 538 and 539 respectively or ascertain in the office of the undersigned between 7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARATHY,
Officer-in-Charge,
Serum Institute.
Bangalore, 22nd May, 1930.
809

Public Notices.

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7|8, cash and Rs. 8|- per post each. Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Lahore.
790

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to the direction given by the Hon'ble High Court of Judicature at Bombay, the undersigned will destroy all papers, files, correspondence files, books of account and other miscellaneous papers which have come into his possession or which have been maintained by him as Receiver in several suits and matters in which he has been discharged and the suits and matters have been wound up upto and inclusive of 31st May, 1927. All parties concerned desiring to have any such papers, books, documents or records will be handed over the same if they apply to the undersigned on or before the 14th day of June, 1930, after which date the same will be destroyed as aforesaid.

A list of the suits and matters aforesaid can be seen at the undersigned's office during office hours.

N. H. MOOS,
Receiver, High Court
York Building, Hornby Road,
Fort, Bombay.
781

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

In the course of yesterday's statements were written in chalk in English and Gujarati, outside the Office of Messrs. Ralli Bros. Bombay and at other places in Bombay that a member of their European Staff was present at Wadala on the 22nd inst. and assaulted a Congress Volunteer and the statement has been reproduced in the Bombay Congress Bulletin of the 22nd instant. Messrs. Ralli Bros. wish it to be known hat no European member of their staff was at Wadala on the 22nd instant and that the statement is absolutely false and without foundation.

Dated 23rd May, 1930.
LITTLE & CO.
Solicitors for
Messrs. Ralli Brothers.
783

Amusements.

CROWN CINEMA
Sandhurst Road.
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A smashing serial in 15 Episodes of Western Adventure!
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3 Sensational Reels!
"THE PURPLE RIDERS"
Starring
JOE RYAN
Caught in the lariate of the purple shadow Dick faces a horrible fate
Also 2 reels Comedy.

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DAILY CHANGE OF FILM MASTERPIECES!

MON. 26th MAY — At 6-30 and 10 P.M. TELL IT TO The MARINES with Lon Chaney and William Haines.
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"The Spieler"
Featuring
ALAN HALE & RENEE ADOREE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
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MANDALAY-Song Sketch
MICKAY THE MOUSE in "WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"
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MARY PICKFORD and DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
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TAMING OF THE SHREW
You'll rock with Laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the Hands of the Mad Masterful Caveman.

ROYAL Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
Her Most Spectacular Role
ALMA RUBENS in
THE HEART OF SALOME
She looked like a Saint, the Woman who robbed Paris Wives of their peace.

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24 RUSSIAN ARTISTS in a Programme of Folk-Songs.
Classical and Operatic Music.
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(A Colourtone Revue.)

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When a Peps tablet is dissolved in the mouth, it gives off agreeable antiseptic and healing fumes. These fumes descending with the breath down the bronchials direct to the lungs, soothe and disinfect all membranes of the throat and delicate air tubes.

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Always keep a supply of Peps tablets handy. Take them regularly to ward off sudden colds and chills and prevent a return of the old chest or lung trouble.

PEPS
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Chemists and medicine dealers everywhere sell PEPS in handy bottles. Price Re. One. Direct from agents-Messrs. Smith Stanistreet & Co., Ltd., Sorabjee Bldg., Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay; Messrs. Lyons & Co., Ltd., Dhanraj Mahal, Apollo Bunder, Bombay; Messrs. Bathgate & Co., Ltd., Post Box 1, Calcutta; Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd., Dare House, Madras; Messrs. Graham & Co., Ltd., Colombo, Ceylon; Messrs. Bathgate & Co., China Bazaar Rd., Madras; M. S. Shahani & Co., Elphinstone St., Karachi, etc., etc. To preserve the volatile medicine every Peps tablet is separately wrapped in pure tinfoil. Full directions are enclosed with every bottle and a handy little corkscrew.

REMOVE THAT VEIL!

Your skin is constantly growing and decaying. Every moment small minute particles of dead tissue are being displaced by the new healthy skin *underneath*. Modern conditions tend to retard this natural process.

Nature must be helped to throw off all the accumulation of dead tissue, and so allow the fresh, new skin underneath to breathe. Mercolized Wax, applied occasionally, removes all the dead, discoloured cuticle, gradually and imperceptibly, and gives you a new complexion every day.

Remove that veil! Don't be ashamed of your skin. Nature has given you a clear, beautiful complexion *underneath* if you will only take the means to assist her in the process.

Ask your Chemist to-day all about this world-wide complexion beautifier, and remove the disfiguring veil of tissue which hides the real complexion.

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for "A skin that gives delight"
DOES NOT contain Mercury, Animal Fats, or anything injurious to the complexion, and is guaranteed not to encourage the growth of hair.

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SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

And London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate trip).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May 17	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June 7	Mantua*	10,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Rasmak	10,857
July 5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
19	Maldera x	16,088
26	Rawalpindi	16,619
Aug. 2	Morea*	10,946
9	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
16	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
30	Rajputana*	16,568
Sept. 6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,650
27	Mantua*	10,946
Oct. 4	Viceroy of India	19,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518
25	Rasmak @	10,857
Nov. 1	Rajputana	16,568
8	Naldera x	16,088
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	10,954
29	Rasmak	10,857
Dec. 6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	19,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaisar-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from China take limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £68 from Bombay to London or £65 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 21st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India," leaving Marseilles September 6th and due in Bombay on the 19th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£185	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£185	£98
To Marseilles and back ..	£130	£78

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Season Tickets and who wish to return later than September 19th may do so in paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 21st May and 30th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,423
20th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£84	£112
B	£63	£105
C	£56	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May 23	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Ranchi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£ 54
Adelaide	£ 76
Melbourne	£ 79
Sydney	£ 80
Brisbane	£ 83
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney	£106

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
28th May	Barpeta	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
30th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Basrah.
4th June	Karoa	East & South Africa
6th June	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tursdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

JAPAN LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Kitano Maru ..	8000	....	@28 May
Rangoon Maru.	5020	20 May	29 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
YamagataMaru.	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	15 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16July

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakone Maru..	10500	28 May	15 June
Suwa Maru ..	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakusan Maru.	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-kong	From Kobe
Chichibu Maru	22000	29 May	4 June
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	12 June	18 June
Tatsuta Maru..	22000	19 June	25 June

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20279, 20788.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

The Scindia Steam Navigation Company, Ltd.,

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN.

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents, Ballard Estate, Bombay.

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N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

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Several new attractive plans.

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Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASS	BONUS
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2	000 p. a End ,, 18

Strongest Reserve
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

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—A SAFE— and Satisfying
A Perfect and Pleasing Tonic

THE ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

Rupee ONE for a Tin (32 Pills).
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy, JAMNAGAR, (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Branch:—
Kalbadevi Road.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.
B. L. Thosar, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
136-497, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Telephone No. 22927.

KANCHINJUNA EXPEDITION'S MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

DARJEELING, May 24.

While trying to overcome a formidable icewall during an attempt to establish camp on iceridge, the Kanchinjunga expedition was caught by an avalanche. The main party climbers had a miraculous escape, only one porter being killed and two slightly hurt. Some loads were abandoned by porters in their rush for safety. As the only hope of reaching the summit was through scaling this 600 feet icewall, the climbers had undertaken this risk though after carefully studying conditions and route for days.—Free Press.

Convicted Under Secs. 143 And 117.

—:o:—

BEZWADA, May 24.

Mr. Vedantam Sambhu Sastry was arrested at Pennukannheprolu under sections 143 and 117. Mr. Kollipara Surish Choudhari who was arrested along with others for cutting branches of palm trees was sentenced to six months rigorous by the Station Magistrate, Pamavra.—Free Press.

PICKETING IN NAGPUR.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 24.

The Provincial "War" Council has begun picketing foreign cloth shops and has posted one volunteer each at every shop throughout Nagpur.—Free Press.

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 23.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund Stock and Share Brokers have received the following quotations by special telegram from Colombo today.:

Name of Company	Latest Prices Rs.
Bukit Darah Rubber	9
Cavunal Rub & Tea	5
Ceylon Planters	20
Ceylon Rubber	27
Clunes Estates	13
Cochin Rubber	21
Eila Tea	100
Estates Co. of Uva	28-8
Fairlawn Estate	35-8
Frocester Estates	40
Hatbawe Rubber	7-8
Honiton Rubber	6
Horawala Rubber	32
Indo-Malay Estates	13
Jambulande T. & Rub.	8
Jehong Rubber	9
Kalutara Company	22
Kalutara Rubber	12
Kelani Valley Rub.	12
Langat River	13
Lanka Rubber	47
Lansdowne Rubber	140
Maha Uva Estates	53-8
Meall Mor Estates	18
Mirishena Rubber	23
Narangoda Rubber	18
Neuchatel Estates	27-8
North-Western Rubber	14
Pelmadulla T & Rubber	16
Rubber Growers'	22
Saffragam T. & Rubber	105
Talgaswella Tea	27
Torrington Tea	24-8
Udabage Tea	36
Udapolla Rubber	10
Ullswater Rubber	7
Vogan Tea	33
Warriapolla Estate	11

Remarks:—Rubber: Spot Colombo Re. 0.33 1|2 Cents.

LOST.—Yesterday at Boribunder, one Leather Pocket containing a Cheque of Rs. 840-0-0 one Railway Pass and some receipts. Any one who has found it may kindly return to Volunteer No. 3773 Congress House or Matrumal Bajoria C/o The Commercial Advertising Agency 220-30 Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay, No. 2.

TRADE AND FINANCE.

CONTRACTION OF CURRENCY RS. 3 CRORES.

Weekly Market Review.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, May 23.

MONEY:—Money rates remained steady and call funds were placed at 5½ per cent. with but few lenders at the close. This was partly due to the contraction of currency yesterday to the extent of Rs. 3 crores against 'ad hoc' securities. Although applications for Treasury bills are still very large, nine months bills are not looked upon with the same favour and this is evident from the decline in the amount of applications. Six months bills might form an attractive investment since the whole slack season will be covered and their maturities will just coincide with the beginning of the busy season. Renewals this week amounted to Rs 222.25 lakhs and exceeded maturities by Rs. 150.50 lakhs. The following are the fixed deposit rates One month 4 3/4 per cent. two month 4½ per cent., three months 4¾ per cent. and six months 3-3/4 per cent.

STATEMENT OF IMPERIAL BANK.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 16th May shows an increase of Rs. 214.99 lakhs in the cash balance now amounting to Rs. 15,44,16,000 as compared with Rs. 13.96 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 17,30, an increase of 2.08 per cent. over last week. Loans and Inland bills discounted are up by Rs. 19.69 lakhs and Rs. 5.95 lakhs respectively, while cash credits are down by Rs. 62.27 lakhs. Government deposits have increased by Rs. 202.50 lakhs to Rs. 17.18 crores, while other deposits have slightly decreased by 10.29 lakhs to Rs. 68.80 crores. The Bank rate is unchanged at 6 per cent.

GILT EDGED MARKET.

Barring one hour's trading on Saturday the gilt-edged market remained closed during the entire period under report. The immediate effect, whatever it might have been of the issue of 6 per cent. New Sterling India Loan, was therefore not felt. 3-1/2 per cent. Paper is quoted at Rs. 64/5 and 5 per cent. 1945-55 at Rs. 100-10. 5 per cent, 1935, 1933 and 1939/44 Loans were placed at Rs. 97-10, Rs. 99-15 and Rs. 96-2 respectively. 6 per cent. Bonds due 1930, 1931 and 1932 were unchanged at Rs. 100-5, Rs. 101-5 and Rs. 102/5 respectively 6-1/2 per cent Bombay Development Loan slightly steadied to Rs. 104/14. 4 per cent 1960-70 Loan is quoted at Rs. 76/9 and 1934/37 at Rs 89/4. 4-1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan was unaltered at Rs. 86/10 and 1934 Bonds at Rs. 95/2.

TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 2 crores of nine and three months Treasury bills were opened on Tuesday the 20th May. Total amounts offered were Rs. 16,00,000 and Rs. 1,42,50,000 respectively. Tenders for nine months bills at Rs. 96/6 and above aggregating Rs. 16,00,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 98-9-6 and above aggregating Rs. 1,24,00,444 were accepted in full. All lower tenders were rejected. The average rates of accepted tender for nine and three months bills were Rs. 4-13-4 and Rs. 5-9-6 per annum respectively.

Intermediate nine and three months treasury bills sold from 14th to 19th May were Rs. 2,00,000 and Rs. 61,75,000 respectively. Intermediate nine and three months bills will be issued from Wednesday 21st to Monday the 26th May at Rs. 96/7 and Rs. 98/10 respectively.

Tenders for nine and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 27th May. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 30th May. Other condtions are as usual.

The Paper Currency Return of the 15th instant shows a small decrease of Rs. 0.75 lakhs in note circulation now standing at Rs. 173,40 crores Silver coins have decreased by a similar amount to Rs. 106.72 crores, while gold coin and silver bullion under coinage remain unchanged at Rs. 32.27 crores and Rs. 3.38 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is unchanged at 82.11.

NEW STERLING LOAN.

Government announced on Tuesday the issue of £7 million India Sterling Loan bearing 6 per cent interest with maturity between 1933 and 1935. The issue price was fixed at 99. Government have selected an opportune time for floating this loan since money rates in London are cheap. It was necessary for Government to raise a sterling loan as they have not been able to get sterling remittances to meet the Home requirements with ease. In order to avoid any pressure on the sterling resources Government wisely resorted to this procedure of meeting capital expenditure on railways, etc., in London. In the local market the loan has been received favourably and it is reported that large applications have been made from here. About 36 per cent of the applications have been allotted.

EXCHANGE:—In absence of trade the exchange market continued dull. Occasional business for small amounts passed at 1s. 5-13/16 for cash, the general selling and buying rates being 1s. 5-25/32d. and 1s. 5-27/32d. The following are the forward quotations:—May 1s. 5-25/32d. June/October 1s. 5-3/4d. and November/February 1s. 5-25/32d.

The dollar sterling quotation improved during the week from dals. 4.85-32 to dols. 4.86-1/8. French francs depreciated from 123.84 to 123.94. The Belga kept steady at 34.82 and the Italian lira at 92.70.

A Press Communique of the 20th May states that the total remittances during the week ending 17th May amount to £20,000 and the total remittances since 1st April to date to £4,700,000.

Another communique of the 21st instant states that tenders to the amount of £20,000 at 1s. 5-27/32d. were received and accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. £500,000 will be offered for tender on Wednesday the 28th May on the same conditions as previously announced.

GOLD:—Gold was a featureless market with a further fall in the price of ready to Rs. 21-10-3 per tola. At the close, however, the market improved to Rs. 21-11-9. The offtake is still reported to be 10,000 tolas a day and stocks on hand amount to about one lakh tolas. Large shipments however are on the way and the visible supply for the June settlement is abundant. In London the quotation for gold was almost unchanged at 48s. 11-1/2d. Sovereign rates are unaltered at Rs. 13-12-3 for ready and Rs. 13-9-6 for forward (9th June delivery.) In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21-11-9 and Rs. 21-10-3 for ready, Rs. 21-10-6 and Rs. 21-10-0 for 12th June settlement and Rs. 21-10-9 and Rs. 21-10-3 for 11th July settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £50,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrival and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £451,00. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 11,63,224 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £50,000.

SILVER:—Business in the silver market has been of very narrow dimensions with prices sagging further. Our market followed Shanghai where T. T. on London touched the new low record of 1s. 9-3/4 for official rate. Ready lost over one rupee per 100 tolas to Rs. 52/8 the closing quotation being Rs. 52/11. For the last two days the market remained opened for business after 3 P.M. only owing to the May settlement The daily offtake averages 230 bars, while stocks amount to 1900 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates were 19-1/4d. and 18-5/8d for ready and 19-3/16 and 18-9/16 for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 53-10 and Rs. 52-8 for ready, Rs. 44-1 and Rs. 43 ex-duty for 17th May settlement and Rs. 53/3 and Rs. 52/5 for 16th June settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £300,000. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £520,000. The tota imports during the week amounted to 1100 bars and Rs. 2,42,824 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £166,000.

Shreemati Nathibai Damodher Thackersey Indian Women's University Poona.

—:o:—

ELECTION-RESULTS 1930.

The following Ladies and Gentlemen have been duly elected in the Elections held by the different Electorates of the S.N.D.T. Indian Women's University, Poona for a period mentioned against their names.

PATRONS' ELECTORATE.

1. Mr. Vagbhat Narayan Deshpande, B.A.,LL.B., Satara 5 years.
2. Dr. T. C. Khandwala, L.M.S., Santacruz 1 year.

EDUCATED LADIES' ELECTORATE.

1. Mr. N. K. Behere, M.A., B.Sc., Nagpur 5 years.
2. Miss. Balubai Khare, P.A., Poona 5 years.
3. Miss. Mabel A. Needham, B.A., Baroda 5 pears.
4. Dr. N. L. Ranade, B.A., M.B.B.S., Poona 5 years.

GRADUATES' ELECTORATE.

1. Mr. B. D. Karve, B.Sc., B.T., M. Ed., Poona 5 years.
2. Prof. D. V. Potdar, B.A., Poona 5 years.
3. Dr. P. L. Vaidya, M.A., D. Litt., Sangli 5 years.

"Gandhi Stands On A Mount Of Transfiguration"

HE WILL HAVE HIS WAY.

"Sting Of His Revolt Lies In Life Of Service"

DESTINY HAS UPSET MR. BENN'S PLANS.

Mr. Brailsford Speaks Out.

Everyone regrets that Mr. Gandhi is an inmate of a British prison: nearly everyone believes that it was necessary to put him there. That is a singular state of mind. When one is forced to do what one regrets does it not mean that the initiative has passed from one's hands? One is an instrument of destiny, and the danger is that one may be compelled to go on acting in this way.

To nearly everything that Lord Irwin and Mr. Benn have done in the last month the same description applies. They deeply regret, one may be sure, that they are arresting men on suspicion and imprisoning them without trial, that they are muzzling the Press and restricting the freedom of meeting; but they think it necessary.

Plainly, there are limits to this state of things. When one has to regret everything that one does the doing of it must eventually become an intolerable burden. And that, one supposes, is precisely the effect that Mr. Gandhi intended to produce. He would like to make us weary of governing India. Who among us enjoys it to-day?

APPEAL OF THE SAINT.

There are good reasons for regretting this act done under the compulsion of destiny. Since Tolstoy died, there is no human being alive to-day who commands, as he did, the veneration of mankind. Others are liked, respected and admired, but he stands on a Mount of Transfiguration. In a world of mechanism and materialism, the average man still responds to the appeal of saintiness, and even Americans forget their colour prejudice when his name is spoken. If the Tsardom had ever dared to arrest Tolstoy, after one of his revolutionary utterances, a spasm of anger would have shaken Europe.

We are bolder. It may have been inevitable, but of this we may be sure, that throughout the civilised world men's thoughts of the British Empire and the Labour Government will be less kindly because we have put a saint in prison.

In India itself we must expect, for a time at least, consequences even less pleasant. Indian religion has always believed that supernatural powers can be won by austerities and abstinence. The saint who will mortify his flesh can command even the gods. How much more must kings fear him?

The Government had to make its choice. It it arrested a man whom the multitude loves and reveres it must arouse the anger of a nation. If it left him at large, while it arrested his followers for obeying his directions, it might be supposed that it feared him. Between these alternatives it hesitated for many weeks, as well it might. Destiny has driven it to a logical decision. It cannot risk the suspicion of weakness, for it rules, not by consent, but by fear.

One must suppose that after a careful study of precedents, and of the temper of Indian public opinion, it has made a prudent choice, Mr. Gandhi had challenged it. His avowed aim was to undermine its authority, to cut off its revenues, to boycott every Indian who dared to serve it. This was rebellion even if violence was repudiated. The Indian Government has done what every Government in such a situation must be prepared to do. Reasonable men may not blame it for its action, but every unbiassed spectator will reflect that a Government which is compelled to arrest a man of Mr. Gandhi's character must have forfeited any moral claim to the allegiance of good citizens.

A LIFE OF SERVICE.

We may not share the Indian veneration for ascetics, and we may feel more than doubtful of Mr. Gandhi's economics. There is left in his record more than enough to compel our admiration. This frail man has risked his death, abandoned life's pleasures, faced and defeated bigots and magnates, in his incessant warfare upon Indian poverty. He has organised the factory workers, created for them schools, hospitals and trade unions, brought hope to the degraded lower castes, inspired respect for womanhood, and taught tolerance to warring creeds. One glances in vain at the world's premiers and presidents for a ppersonality worthy to stand beside him. The sting of his revolt lies in this life of service. It is not vanity or ambition that move him. He must believe that his warfare on poverty and social degradation is doomed to failure unless he can end our rule in India.

He will have his way; it is only a question of time. How it will come about we do not know, but few of us doubt that we shall live to see the end of the direct rule of Englishmen over India. The record, for good or ill, is closed; all that remains is to make the transition creditable to ourselves, promising to Indians and peaceful for us both. Few doubt that within a year or two the provinces, at least, must receive responsible government. That is to cover all but the last lap on the road to self-government.

This, indeed, is so certain that one finds it hard to account for Mr. Gandhi's impatiennce. For what is in doubt is only how soon a federal constitution can be set up, which will link the self-governing, provinces and native States in an autonomous Dominion. To control this central seat of power may be vital for India's self-respect, but before that can be fully achieved, she will have in the provinces the management of all the main concerns of her public life.

Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin have done much to promote this fortunate transition. It is evident that they have not done enough. If one goes back to the critical weeks round Christmas, when Mr. Gandhi was hesitating as to whether he should accept their invitation to the Round Table Conference, it is possible to guess what passed through his mind. He did not doubt their sincerity, but he noted the vagueness of the programme. Dominion status will come one day; but will it be in five years or fifty? Labour, he may have argued, would concede it, gladly enough in five years or ten; but Labour is minority. How strenuously will it resist the pressure of the other parties for delay?

DARE WE WAIT?

He had doubtless read the debates on the Viceroy's declaration in the Lords and the Commons. At that moment, take it as a whole, Parliament did not seem to be ready for such an advance as would satisfy even the more moderate Nationalists. Mr. Benn's own speech was frank and courageous: Mr. Baldwin was conciliatory, but the general tone was not encouraging. Mr. Gandhi is too big a man to take his stand on phrases or details. If he decided to rebel, it must have been because he dis-believed in the readiness of Parliament to allow any prompt and substantial advance to self-government.

The one way to end his rebellion is to prove that this pessimism is mistaken. That, according to the time-table, may be possible in nine months' time, when the Conference has completed its work. Dare we wait nine months? One does not know how confident Lord Irwin and his officials may be that their repressive measures will stave off dangerous rioting, prevent the outbreak of a guerilla war on the Irish model, and check the growth of mutiny in the Indian Army.

WASTED LABOUR.

Events by these external tests may justify them. But even so, in what mood will India await the publication of our proposals? However generous they may be, they must contain safeguards and reservations; however far-reaching they may be, they will fall short of what Indians demand. Can one count on a friendly reception if India's chosen leaders—Mr. Gandhi himself, the Chairman of the National Congress, the popular Mayor of Calcutta, and hundreds of others who enjoy national or local influence—are still prisoners in our gaols? Could even the moderates, in these conditions, venture to separate themselves from the mass of the people by accepting them? Do we, in the calm of London, realise the emotional effect when a whole city closes its shops and its exchanges in mourning and protest? Do we allow for the mass sentiment concentrated in meetings of ten thousand men? Or, again, do we expect the friendly discussion of our reforms after publishing a Press ordinance which has had the effect of closing down almost every Indian newspaper in the land?

In these conditions, the Conference will be wasted labour, and so long as the present embitterment continues no good will come even from the grant of responsible government to the provinces. Destiny has upset Mr. Benn's timetable. It has forced him into measures which must defeat his political purpose.

The only hope lies in a fresh start. The Government has, or will soon have, Sir John Simon's report before it, and it has long had that of the Indian Committee. It cannot anticipate the work of the Round Table Conference, which will have to draft a detailed Constitution. But might it not issue a general statement of principles? Could it not pledge itself to forward provincial autonomy at once, and to realise the Dominion status by stages which will be completed within ten years at most? On that basis might it not repeat its invitation to the Conference and open the Round Table even to its prisoners?

THE GOVERNMENT'S CHANCE.

There may be better methods than this. But if coercion continues through the Conference, the hope that it will pave the road for a peaceful transition to self-government is vain.

Manifestly, a Minority Government could not take such a step without consulting the Opposition. There lies our weakness, but also our strength. The last thing that Tories or Liberals can desire is to take over the responsibility for India in these conditions. They congratulate themselves that we are available to do the unpleasant work of coercion for them.

There lies our chance if we have the spirit to use it. Let us tell Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lloyd George plainly that we propose to resign unless they will give their consent to a prompt and precise promise of self-government."—"New Leader."

DISCIPLINE OF SATYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

A Tribute.

Mr. Jal Naoroji of Messrs. Tata Sons, Ltd., has sent the following letter to the Secretaries, Bombay Provincial Congress Committee:—

"If it be possible, I should like you to convey our thanks and appreciation to volunteer No. 1294, Nagardas P, Shah c/o Morarji Mooljee Vadyar, Bombay, whose tact, resource and attention to duty saved a very awkward situation last night.

One of our men got caught in the skirts of the procession opposite the Oval—some where near the University, and was menaced by the rougher elements of the crowd. Within two minutes the above volunteer and five helpers had cleared his car and very politely asked him where he wanted to go. It was to the Taj, and they escorted him the whole way.

We are all most impressed by the discipline of your army—for it is that, no longer a mob."

DR. BHANDARE RENOUNCES RANK OF CAPTAIN.

Mark Of Protest Against Repression.

Dr. V. G. Bhandare, L. M. & S., has renounced the rank of Captain, which he was permitted to retain on relinquishing his Commission in the I. M. S. He has addressed the following letter to the Vireroy:—

"To make the world safe for democracy I volunteered my services for the King and country and served in the Great War of 1914 for over five years and a quarter, first as a Surgeon on Government Transports and then as a Commissioned Officer in the I. M. S. for four years. I was in the Waziristan Field Force attached to No. 49 I. G. H. stationed at Manzai on North-West Frontier, at the time of my demobilization.

"As a mark of appreciation of my services. I was permitted to retain the rank of Captain on relinquishing my Commission: vide Gazette of India, Army Department, Notification No. 41 dated 14th January 1921.

"The subsequent turns of events in India have opened my eyes and the truth has dawned upon me that in taking that step in 1914 in helping the Government in the manner, I did, I was instrumental in strengthening the hands of autocracy instead of making the world safe for democracy.

"To correct the wrong I have done to my country, and as a protest against the treatment of the police and military and the attitude of the officials towards India's non-violent people, and the incarceration of Mahatma Gandhi, I do hereby renounce the rank of Captain I am holding since October 1917.

"CAN NOT SALUTE UNION JACK."

—:o:—

Vasanta Rovers' Decision.

The 83rd Bombay Vasanta Rovers have passed the following resolution: —

"Resolved that in view of the irresponsible, anti-national and repressive polity adopted by the Government to suppress the legitimate aspiration of the Mother Land, to whose service all Rovers are dedicated, the Vasanta Rovers, 83rd, Bombay, cannot concientiously salute the Union Jack, which is the symbol of British Imperialism and hence decides to sever its connection with the Bombay Boy Scouts' Association."

What the People Say

"PRISONERS OF WAR."

—:o:—

Their Treatment In Jail.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It goes without saying that even the jail population require to be treated as ordinary human beings though they have the misfortune to lose their liberty for some reason. The Government make arrangements for medical help as well as for spiritual guidance, as well as for their creature needs. But, unfortunately and sometimes inspite of the carefulness of the authorities concerned, contractors and others play a very ignoble part as the ordinary jail-goers are a class by themselves, their complaints are not heard but when in times of excitement higher class of persons have courted jail in the interest of the country complaints are prominent before the public. These gentlemen are among the first class patriots and have devoted their lives to the cause of their country. They are not ordinary criminals but they are in jail more as "Prisoners of War". They may well be styled political prisoners not withstanding Government dictum to the contrary. The lot of the political prisoners and the treatment accorded to them in the jail have been prominently before the public for some months past especially after their martyrdom of Jatin. But when things happen nearer home, attention is drawn more prominently to the subject. The present salt campaign has caught a number of victims all over the country and they are undergoing various terms of imprisonment simple or rigorous—as the caprices of the Magistracy thought proper. These are instances of absolutely innocent persons being sentenced as they refused to take any part in the prosecution. The Government would not treat these as prisoners of war nor as political prisoners but under the new rules they are classified as A, B and C class prisoners. The trying Magistrates in some cases recommend a particular class of treatment for particular gentlemen, and in some cases the classification is made on police report. The classification is subject to revision because "A" class prisoners are a bit expensive. In some instances, no discrimination is made by the magistrate or even the Government as in the case of revered Abbas Tyabji Chief Justice of Baroda. All the 55 gentlemen are treated as "C" class prisoners. These rules provide for differential treatment and food. But so far as the Sabarmati Central Jail is concerned, it was arranged between the leading Satyagrahi prisoners and the prison authorities that they should all mess together as "B" class prisoners—whether they were in the "A" class or "C" Class. But as days went by, the number of such prisoners increased and they found that the cost would proportionately increase so the prison authoities decided to treat the different prisoners according to the class that was allotted to them. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel who is given "A" class and others like him did not relish this distinction and they requested that all the Satyagrahi prisoners may be allowed to take "C" class food, as they were on the same level. The prison authorities did not approve of this which led to the Hunger Strike last week and these gentlemen gave up the strike at the intercession of the civil authorities who promised that the higher class prisoners would be permitted to take the same food as the "C" class prisoners that is they all get their food from the common kitchen. The Jail Manual has provided elaborate rules for proper diet to be given to ordinary prisoners and also provided for the necessary precautions to see that at least wholesome food free from dirt is given to them. Clause 23 of the Jail Manual provides for the "dietary" in the jail. Attention may be specially invited to rules 619, 620, 622, 630, 631, 666 and 676 regarding the care to be taken. The last rule (676) lays down that it is the duty of the Superintendent and Medical Officer to exercise the utmost vigilance in the supervision of the food supplies and all articles of food issued for consumption in a raw and in a cooked state. There are rules for cleaning the grain and removing grit and husk. Regarding vegeables the provision is in rule 630 which runs as follows "the quality of the vegetables is of the utmost importance; all hard stalks and fibrous mid-rubs should be excluded and only good succulent vegetables issued." Inspite of all this our friends the salt prisoners—Messrs. Abbas Tyebji, Vallabhbhai Patel and others were served with Juwari or Bajri loaves which had 20 per cent of dust and sand and the vegetable was described as "fodder". No wonder that an old gentleman like Tyebji should have taken ill and late at night fruit should have been requisitioned from Mr Ambalal Sarabhai and that Mahadev Desai should have been taken ill. It is only when reputed persons have the good fortune to taste His Majesty's hospitality that such facts come to light. Many an ordinary prisoner would have eaten a quantity of grit or dirt with his Juwari and Bajri roti and eaten rotten leaves and stalks for his vegetable. Are the prison authorities so hard-worked that they have not sufficient time to carry out the duties imposed upon them? The contractors who supply prison diet should at any rate consider that the prisoners are as much human as themselves and there might be some limit to profiteering out of this. The jail contractor is a fairly rich man of Ahmedabad and I appeal to his human instincts.—Yours, etc.,

JIVANLAL V. DESAI.
Ba-at-Law.

Ahmedabad, May 21.

PRIESTS AND NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir,—Will you please be kind enough to give some space in the column of your esteemed paper for the benefit of the public and oblige.

Our beloved country has entered into struggle for liberation. The true sons of the motherland are contributing their share fairly towards the struggle to get "Purna Swaraj" but the priests of almost all the communities, it seems to me, have kept themselves aloof from the struggle. Are they not the children of the soil? They are.. It does not befit them to keep themselves away from the struggle India expects them to do their duty at this critical juncture. They, if they do their duty, are sure enough to help the sacred cause of the nation. I do not request them to jail by committing breaches of the law but I beseech them to give their quota to make the boycott of foreign cloth successful. They are the persons having very powerful influence over their followers and the orders issued by them are translated into action by their followers without any loss of time I humbly appeal to all the priests in general and to His Highness the High Priest of the Daudi Bohras in particular to put on pure Swadeshi cloth and ask their followers to do the same and thus help the nation at this very high time. I appeal to His Holiness the High Priest of the Daudi Bohras in particular because I know full well that he is believed to be Dai-ul-Mutlak-priest with absolute authority —by many of his followers and they always give effect to the edicts issued by him. Moreover the Bohras are a rich community and are invariably seen clad in costumes of foreign cloth. The number of them amounts to 2,00,000 nearly and if they replace foreign cloth by Swadeshi they will surely prevent Rs. 50,00,000 from being drained away to the foreign countries.

I once more appeal, with supplication, to His Holiness the High Priest on Daudi Bohras to issue an edict requiring his followers to put on Swadeshi cloth and thus help the nttional cause.—Yours, etc.,

NOMANBHAI GULAMALI BINWALA.

Godhra, May 23.

PRAYERS FOR RECOVERY OF SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle.

Sir.—The nobler sons of India—the Satyagrahis everywhere have proved marvellously true to their creed of non-violence by boldly facing assaults of the Police at Dharasana, Wadala and other places. All honour to such selfless sons of India who value national freedom more than even their dear lives!

It is the duty of those of us who wait and watch the present struggle at least to follow the other items of the Congress Working Committee's resolutions namely, boycott of foreign cloth and liquor, etc. These will prove powerful non-violent weapons.

The least we can do for those who are in pain from injuries inflicted by the police is to pray for their speedy recovery. It is desirable that every community in India should hold a mass Prayer on some suitable day and thus show their appreciation of those who are out to suffer for the country. God bless our brave Satyagrahis.—Yours, etc.,

J. N. MANKAR.

THEY WANT TO BE PAID.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—"Scrutator" makes a very clever suggestion under the caption "what the Viceroy can do?" in the Indian Daily Mail of the 20th instant. To offer financial help to those who go to the Round Table Conference on behalf of India is, according to the Allahabad journalist, the graceful thing for the Government to do. As everyone knows, the only persons who have still pinned their faith on the Conference are a handful of Liberals who neither enjoy the confidence of any section of the public nor command the genuine sympathy of the Government Still these patriotic (?) Indians wish to attend the Conference, in the teeth of the greatest opposition, and that too on behalf of India. But then they would not even pay the price for the cheap glory they thus seek to secure! They want the Government to pay them for doing the "On-behalfing"—for themselves. What a grand thing, Mr. Editor, to pose as representatives of India when no countryman wants them to do so and to be paid for enacting this drama from the coffers of the Government whose avowed object is promotive of public welfare.

I am beginning to suspect that a few out of this bunch of people who were so far worried about finding the wherewithal to "do the job" will be too anditous to proceed to the Conference, in case the Government of India are foolish enough to be duped by the patriotic suggestion of "Scrutator".—Yours, etc.,

SCRUTATOR'S SCRUTATOR.

Bombay, May 21.

MR. HARILAL DESAI.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Some prominent people of Ahmedabad who have been greatly incensed on account of the alleged atrocities of the police on the Viramgaum and other salt-raiders have asked the M.L.C. from Ahmedabad City, who had bee on account of the support he had from the Gujerat and other M.L.C.s, nominated Minister by H. E. the Governor, to resign his post. This, as pointed out by your correspondent "C" in your issue of the 20th instant is unfair and uncalled for. The member in question, is in charge of the Local Self-Government port-folio, and as so well known to the Ahmedabad people themselves and all the M.L.C.s in the Bombay Legislative Council has been discharging duties of his post—with remarkable zeal and ability. Under the system of diarchy the Ministers are responsible only for the Transferred subjects placed in their charge, and not for Law and Order and Finance which are Reserved subjects in charge of members of the Executive Council. It is true that in Bombay, as in Madras it has been the custom, since the Reforms to hold "cabinets", that is meetings of both sides in the Executive Council and the Ministers—for discussion of important questions. This affords the Ministers an opportunity for an exchange of views between the two sides of Government. But beyond this, the Ministers have no effective voice on matters, strictly pertaining to the Reserved side. This is why diarchy is considered unsatisfactory and such further advance in constitutional reform is asked for, as to make the Government really responsible to the people. If the electors of Ahmedabad City had so wished they could have asked their representative not to accept a Ministership in such an unsatisfactory diarchy. But they not only did not do so, but actually congratulated him at the time of his appointment three years ago and have since then been feeling proud that the persons elected by them should have attained such an eminence. It is strange, therefore, that some of them should no wish that he should resign for their dislike of happenings with which he has nothing to do, and which probably he himself equally deulores. A member of Council may rightly be asked by his constituency to resign if he ceases to represent their views in matters coming before the Council. But when such a member becomes a Minister, it is only the members of the Legislative Council who may ask him to do so by bringing censure motion against him. The Ahmedabad people would do well, therefore, to cease making the unreasonable demand of tendering resignation by the Minister; and if they have any real grievance, to seek redress in the propr place if necessary through his good officers.—Yours, etc.,

"FAIR-PLAY."

Dumas, May 21.

A WORD TO THE LIBERALS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Even the Liberals who advocate India's freedom but have not the courage to say so very loudly, lest they may be reprimanded by Government, or look like having got away from the now obsolete principles of their original political creed, are beginning to realise that there is a country-wide and truly national demand for self-government. If they admit, as they do, "the fact of the economic failure of the present regime, its alien nature and its unsympathetic characteristics"; if they see the necessity of the Government policy being directed in a manner adequate to deal with the present situation if they dare not close their eyes to the police excesses despite the very peaceful behaviour on the part of the general public; if they also appreciate the denial of natural justice caused by the internment of Mahatma Gandhi, one really wonders how long and why they will still hug the promise of the Round Table Conference to their bosoms and why in the name of "All Parties' Conference" only a minor percentage of their own political brethren will choose to delude itself by expecting the Government to come round to its way of thinking.

Even responsible politicians in England during their moments of passion uttered that at any cost they would not grant any political reform to India, which would mean economic loss to England. Lord Rothermere only recently expressed his anxiety about what would happen to the Pensions and Does if India got Dominion Statue.

Thus nothing will be given unless it is taken; and it can only be taken by unifying and concentrating all the forces of the country round the Congress banner, as the Congress alone, notwithstanding mischievous and futile misrepresentations made by vested interests, is really representative of the Country's political aspirations.

Let our Liberal friends be honest to themselves and frankly realise that now that they have ceased to represent any political party in the country, it is imperative they should rally round the Congress and not make a fetish of the dictates of their conscience and their personal convictions, if they have them. But will they take the tip or will they merely continue to indulge in this game of self-deception?—Yours, etc.

LIBERALS' FRIEND.

21/5/30.

LARGE NUMBER OF BULLETINS DISTRIBUTED.

—:o:—

VEDARANYAM, May 24.

Owing to the persistence of the Satyagrahis, police ceased interfering with the distribution of Camp Bulletins among the town folk. A large numbers of Bulletins were distributed. Three batches of volunteers continued their salt collecting operations. They were arrested by police and salt in their possession was forcibly seized. A large quantity of salt was distributed from house-to-house. A volunteer who was arrested for speaking in defiance of prohibitory order was released.—Free Press.

Ainapur's First Arrest.

—:o:—

AINAPUR, May 24.

Mr. Bhimrao Naik Nandagadkar who sold contraband salt at Ainapur on the 30th Proximo has been arrested under Sections 117 and 47. He is the Publicity Committee Officer, Karnatak Rural Youth League, Ainapur. The trial commences on Monday before Magistrate at Athani. A hearty send-off was given to him and there was mile long procession. This is the first arrest at Ainapur.—Free Press.

HE SHOLAPUR TRAGEDY.

How The Military Officers Carry On Propaganda.

TIPS" TO ANGLO-INDIAN PAPERS.

he "Indian Daily" of Sunday tes:—

he "Indian Daily Mail" re- ed to-day the following letter, ed No. 25314/29/G. S., Head- rters, Southern Command, na, May 23, 1930. The letter gned "C—Turner, Major. for gadier, General Staff, Southern mmand and copies have been t to the Editors, the "Civil and itary Gazette", Lahore; the glishman", Calcutta; the tesman", Calcutta; the "Indi- Daily Mail", Bombay; the rachi Gazette", Karachi; the ef of the General Staff, Army dquarters, Simla; the Secre- y to the Government of Bom- , (Home Department), and to dquarters, Poona (1) Brigade a, Poona.

REQUEST FOR "WIDEST PUBLICITY."

he following is the covering er of Major Turner:—

r Sir,

he enclosed leading article m the "Poona Star" appears to e very clearly certain points connection with the rioting at olapur and the subsequent dec- ation of Martial Law which de- ve the widest publicity.

uch space has been devoted in Press to protests, may by posedly responsible citizens public bodies, against alleged ltreatment of the inhabitants Sholapur since order has been tored. But the outrages com- tted by the mob appeared to be ble to be permitted to sink into vion.

acts of gross brutality are to be gotten or at any rate not men- ned, but ordinary acts of dis- line necessary to prevent fur- r bloodshed and to bring to tice criminals and murderers e represented to the public as ions deserving of censure.

n view of such distortion of e true facts it appears highly sirable that the press, either in ading articles, or in any other y, which may be most suitable, ould remind the public that rder and arson must be fol- wed by punishment in any untry which claims to be civi- ed.

It is hoped therefore that you ll put before the public with all ssible emphasis this aspect of e Sholapur situation. Yours ithfully, C. R. Turner, Major for rigadier General Staff, Southern mmand.

"POONA STAR" ARTICLE.

The following is the extract om the "Poona Star," dated lay 22:—

To-day was to be celebrated in oona as Sholapur Day. There as to be a monster procession his evening when all manner of peeches were to be made con- emning the reign of Martial Law Sholapur. Many absurd ru- ours are being circulated about he manner in which Martial Law as inconvenienced the citizens nd judging from the fiery state- ents of those organising to-day's elebrations of condemnations, he great feature of the "Shola- ur Day" is to condemn the au- horities.

It is exactly a fortnight to-day hat the mob ran amok in Shola- ur. Let us recall the picture of hat happened then in order that e can fully appreciate the mea- ing of this celebration of "Sho- pur Day". Following an after- oon of reckless arson by the rning of liquor and toddy shops nd the deliberate destruction of her people's property; the or- anisers of the revolutionary ovement (for it was revolution- ry and it was organised) set bout their dread work in earnest n the morning of the 8th.

They first apparently decoyed he District Magistrate and the istrict Superintendent of Police spots previously decided upon, ey blocked the route by which nforcements could come; they urled abuse at the officials and he police; they then rained ones and sticks and other mis- les at the representatives of law nd order for over an hour and a alf, they seriously injured every an of the Collector's party; ey sought to make the police- en break their oath of loyalty; ey deliberately enamated a crip- ed head constable because he ould not wear a Gandhi cap stead of his regular headgear; ey did likewise with a sepoy ho stood by his mate; they mar- ed off and deliberately proceed- d with their plans by burn- g down the Government Courts nd police buildings; they sought murder in a most brutal shion an excise sub-inspector nd his orderly; they stoned and tacked every representative of nstitutional authority they uld see; they created a general reign of terror which necessitat- ed the women and children being evacuated by special train; they became so ferocious that it was not safe for even a patrol of police to go through the city; they took charge of the administration and tried to institute their own laws and regulations; they flew their own flag over Government build- ings as a visible proof of their victory; they paraded the streets to tell the rest of the citizens that "the British Raj is ended; they had no hesitation in admitting that to a certain extent the "evo- lution" had gone according to plan."

That was the picture of Shola- pur a fortnight to-day. That is the picture which we should re- member when the celebrations are being held to-day.

And if we think over that pic- ture for a short time can any other conclusion be arrived at than that either the Government had to recover its authority or else that Sholapur was to be given up as the capital of the newly-founded Mob-Raj? These were the only two alternatives and against such a deliberate and determined pseudo-administration a handful of half a hundred police could make no headway. There- fore martial law was instituted. There was no other way.

Unfortunately the Bombay Government communique does not place as much emphasis on the contributory causes of the proclamation of martial law as it might have done.

To-day there are howls against the terrors of martial law, there are ceaseless complaints against hardships it has produced. And because of these hardships people in other towns who know nothing of the horrors of fateful Thurs- day, are to-day protesting against the insult to India in proclaiming martial law. Will they condemn the savage ferocity and brutality of the mob? Will they condemn the orgalizers of the plot? Will they condemn the ringleaders of the orgy of incendiarism? Will they condemn the anarchy of the whole affair? We fear not.

The protesters to-day will have a most convenient memory, when it comes to the events which led up to martial law They will for- get the insult to the Government, to the families of the murdered policemen to the people who had to leave their all and flee to Poona for their lives, to the children who for almost a fort- night had to live without home comforts in a railway station, to the liquor licensees who have had their stocks and property destroy- ed.

TAGORE CRITICISED.

They will to-day gibber about the insult to India by proclaiming martial law by making Gandhi caps illegal, by giving salutary punishments to those who de- fiantly disobeyed the orders of the constituted authority of the land.

Even Tagore who has broken his long silence to talk about "the insult to India by prohibiting the Gandhi cap", forget to enthuse about the greater insult to those who have been so foully attacked, crippled and murdered. Tagore and his friend the editor of the "Manchester Guardian" appa- rently did not bother to give a moment's thought to that police havildar lying with a broken leg in the midst of a howling mob and still refusing to exchange his offi- cial puggaree for the Gandhi cap, with the result that he was rude- ly thrown into a pile of wood, soaked with oil, and set fire to.

Tagore, the greatest Apostle of Peace, concentrates on the little matter of prohibiting a Gandhi cap and forgets the much greater matter of the atrocities commit- ted at Sholapur by the wearers of the Gandhi cap.

APOLOGY FOR MARTIAL LAW.

Martial Law, it is admitted, is never pleasant; it is always bur- densome. It is an unpleasant way of dealing with an unplea- sant situation. Its enforcement must necessarily be drastic in its operation must always be stern. Government no more like its ap- plication than the people do; but critical and desperate situations must be handled in an uncom- promising manner.

So to-day the "Poona Star" also celebrates its "Sholapur Day," but can only do so in the form of a simple tribute to those who so loyally stood for the consti- tutional authority; who so pa- tiently endured unheard of in- sults and assaults, who so va- liantly fought against overwhelm- ing odds, and who so bravely laid down their lives. The main theme of "Sholapur Day," therefore is not the operation of martial law, but the amazing conditions which led up to it.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

NARE.—Mrs. Gopikabai, wife of Mr. Giridhar Bhiwajee Nare, B.A. died on Monday the 19th May after an operation at the K. E. M. Hospital, Parel.

A WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—An urgent meet- ing of the Council of "A" Ward D. Congress Committee will be held to-day (Monday) at the Com- mittee's office in Bazar Gate, at 8-30 p.m.

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BAND-STAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. the G. I. P. Railway, Regiment A.F.I. will play Music at the Esplanade Band- Stand to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m.

DESH SEVIKA SANGHA.

—:o:—

Warning To Public.

It has come to the notice of the Desh Sevika Sangha that some Sevikas have been collecting money in the name of the Sangha for the Dharasana wounded. We warn the public that only mem- bers of the committee of the Sangha are authorised to collect money from the public, in the name of the Sangha, and a print- ed receipt is given for the same excepting one rupee.

MANDVI SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

Professor K. A. Vyas will show his attractive and wonderful ex- periments of Mesmerism and Hyp- notism and thereby prove the great value of those sciences to- day (Monday) at 8 p.m.

All are cordially invited. Seats are reserved for ladies.

CONTRABAND SALT CONFISCATED.

—:o:—

Houses of Staff of "Saurashtra" Searched.

RANPUR, May 24.

Early this morning at about 9 a.m. Mr. Sheikh, Deputy Police Superintendent, Mr. Fletcher, Mr. Pathan, Police Inspectors, follow- ed by fifty policmen entered the town. They placed pickets at the Saurashtra Karyalaya, surrounded the offices of that newspaper, posted guards at the crossings of Gibb Road and Main Bazar Road and then raided the Satyagraha camp. They forced the contra- band salt-shop and dragged to the public road, three volunteers in charge of it. They then forc- ed the main gate and several inner doors and took 32 volunteers inside the camp into the custody. The police then proceeded to search the whole premises and confiscated about 40 maunds of salt.

After this the police came to the office of the "Saurashtra", and wanted to search it. But being assured that there was nothing inside, they retired and searched some of the houses of the staff of "Saurashtra", but nothing was found there. The police then re- turned to their barracks.

About 2,000 persons had assem- bled in the locality during the en- tire raid which lasted for about three hours, but following the ex- hortations of Sardars Manishan- ker Trivedi and Bhimjibhai Shusil who were present throughout, they maintained good discipline and unfailing good humour.—Free Press.

SEWING & CUTTING CLASSES EXAMINATION RESULTS.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 24.

The annaul examination of the Senior and Senior Advanced Classes in Sewing and Cutting were held in the month of April 1930 and the following students have been de- clared successful in order of me- rits:—

Senior Course (Training for one year):—1. Miss Sunderabai Pisale, 2. Mrs. Rukhaminibai Athavale, 3. Miss Manekbai Navalkar, 4. Mrs. Tarabai Padake, 5. Mrs. Luxmibai Khasnis, 6. Miss Elizabeth Benja- min. 7. Miss Tarabai Karnik. 8. Miss Kamlabai Kharkar, 9. Miss Sonubai Raje, 1. Mrs. Hirabai Pan- dit, 11. Miss Rachelbai Raajapur- kar, 12. Miss Urvashibai Desai, 13. Mrs. Radhabai Paranjape.

Senior Advance Course: (Train- ing for one year and six months): 1. Miss Rebeca Levi, 2. Mrs. Indira- bai Pradhan, 3. Miss Shantabai Rele, 4. Mrs. Elizabeth Astumker, 5. Miss Serabai Solomon, 6. Miss Bathashebai Jacob, 7. Miss Gulab- bai Vasudeo, 8. Miss Milka Earon, 9. Mrs. Sitabai Lele.

ACCOUNTANCY PROFESSION IN INDIA.

PROPOSED CENTRALISATION.

The following is the second instalment of a paper submitted by Rustom N. Adarbad, G.D.A., before the International Congress of Accountants held at New York in September 1929. The first ap- peared in our issue of 14th inst:—

The Scheme as proposed by the Government of India had to pass through a searching examination by The Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) of which I have the honour to be Hono- rary Secretary and Treasurer.

Incidentally it may be stated that The Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) is the foremost body in India of qualified Professional Accountants and Auditors who are recognised under Indian laws. Admission to the Society is restricted under its Rules and Regulations to quali- fied persons only who together make the Indian Accountancy Profession of to-day. The So- ciety is the only body of Profes- sional Accountants and Auditors in India that is working regu- larly and it is governed by its own Council which is elected by the general body of the members of the Society.

After prolonged deliberations it was resolved by the Society to accept the Government's scheme as a transitional measure of a short duration; and a number of recommendations embracing the views of the profession in India were made by the Society to Government in the matter.

So far I have narrated the state of affairs of the Indian Account- ancy Profession upto date and the proposed plans of the Govern- ment of India for progress in immediate future. Looking there- fore to our past experience gained by the Profession in different countries of the world at different times, it would be quite in the fitness of things to discuss the line of action that, in my opin- ion, may be adopted with advan- tage in future.

PROFESSIONAL DESIGNATION.

We have already seen that at the present time there is no res- triction imposed by law in India on the use of the designation of Public Accountant and Auditor and consequently anybody with- out any special qualifications whatever can style himself as "Public Accountant and Auditor," or "Chartered Auditor," or "In- corporated Certified Accountant," or can take such letters or desig- nations after his name as would mislead the public into the belief that he belongs to one of the three classes of qualified Account- ants and Auditors mentioned above who are recognised under various legislative enactments of India. In my personal opinion it would have been much better if in the changes proposed to be made by the Government of In- dia, instead of giving the desig- nation of Registered Accountant to any one who is enrolled on the Indian Register of Accountants and protecting it by law, the de- signation of "Public Accountant and Auditor" should have been given during the transitional period and protected likewise. Such a course would have at once prohibited any unqualified or un- registered person from using the designation of "Public Accountant and Auditor," the holder of which is generally understood throughout the world to possess special qualifications for styling him- self as such. Such a course has been followed with advantage in some countries like the Trans- vaal, the United States of America, etc. The first law regulating the profession in the British Empire was passed in the Transvaal in 1904, and it prohibited any person from styling himself as a Public Accountant or Auditor until his name was enrolled on the Trans- vaal Register of Accountants. In the United States of America, un- der the laws of each State the use of the designation "Certified Pub- lic Accountant" or of the letters "C. P. A." is strictly prohibited. Anybody who is found guilty in this respect in these countries is liable to the penalty of a heavy fine or imprisonment which may extend to six months, or both.

SYSTEM OF ADMINISTRATION OF PROFESSION.

Another paint of vital import- ance to the profession in India is that it should be autonom- ous and free from undue interference of Government or of the commercial community. If desirable, a limited number of re- presentatives of Government, the legal profession, and the commer- cial public may be appointed in the beginning of the governing body of the Profession in order to get a first hand knowledge of the views of these classes of commu- nity while running the machinery for regulating our Profession. "If there must be a lay element in a governing body or committee which purports to govern or con- trol a profession it seems highly desirable that the professional re- presentatives should at least con- stitute the majority, and that some of such professional repre- sentatives should be young in years and vigorous in action." Unless a provision for such a clear majority is expressly made in the text of the proposed legislation it is very probable that the members of the laity may get an upper hand in the administration of the all-India Accountancy Board and the Local Accountancy Boards, and consequently in the working of the Profession as a whole. The unpleasant experience that we have been having in relation to the existing Accountancy Diploma Board, which is a body of Govern- ment nominees of whom only one is professional Accountant, ought to serve as a beacon to any pro- fession in India or elsewhere.

It would be in the interests of all concerned if in the proposed Act, following the recent example of Japan and remembering our past experience too, the power to veto is reserved in the hands of the Governor General in Council as long as the transitional period lasts. Moreover, an independent Court of Appeal should be institut- ed, or a Court of law should be allowed to hear appeals against some extra-ordinary or ar- bitrary rulings of the governing body or bodies of the Profession. Such provisions would act as a wholesome deterrent against abuse of power and would undoubtedly inspire confidence in the minds of all. I find that the State Commission of Holland of 1918 that was appointed to look into the question of the legal regula- tion of the Accountancy Profes- sion in that country had also made the latter recommendation to the Dutch Government of the time. Moreover, a similar provi- sion had been inserted in the Pro- fessional Accountants' Bill of 1911 which was introduced in the Brit- ish Parliament. It passed the Second Reading in the House of Lords and was sent for considera- tion to a Joint Committee of both Houses whence it did not proceed further.

CENTRALISATION OF PROFES- SION IN INDIA.

If Indians are to avoid the con- fusion that at present exists in the United States of America ow- ing to diverse laws for regulating the Profession enacted by the dif- ferent States of that country, then it follows that there should be only one central and authoritative body in India to regulate the Indian Accountancy Profession. That can be achieved by enacting such broad and liberal rules for admission to the Profession and

Swadeshi Bazar At Madhav Baug.

The Hon. Secretaries, Bombay Students' Brotherhood, write that out of about 80 stalls placed at the disposal of dealers in indige- nous goods only 8 ordinary and 1 special class stalls are now available on the 1st floor on Madhav Baug. Intending Stall Holders should write to or see the Hon. Secretaries at French Bridge, Chowpatty between 9-30 and 11 a.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S.T.) The Opening Ceremony will be per- formed by Seth Ambalal Sara- bhai this Thursday, at 5-45 p.m.

for running the whole machinery of the profession as would make it impracticable, if not impossible, for Local Governments or Admi- nistrations to start similar or- ganisations within their jurisdic- tion in competition with the one proposed to be constituted by the Government of India. If the pioneers of the Accountancy Pro- fession in Great Britain had avoid- ed the one fatal blunder that they committed in the early days to have a closed and reserved profes- sion mostly for the privileged and well-to-do classes, the history of the Profession in that country would have been different from what it is to-day. I hope the bitter lessons that the British Ac- countancy Profession has leart in the matter will not be lost on those who may be called upon in near future to guide the destinies of the Accountancy Profession in India. It would be very harmful if they try to clothe the Profession in a harness of rules and regula- tions which would hamper its healthy development in accord- ance with the changing require- ments of the society.

I am glad to say that in India we have never kept nor do we in- tend to keep in near future, any restriction regarding the nationa- lity, race, or creed of person de- siring to become a recognised pro- fessional Accountant and Auditor under Indian laws. In this res- pect our laws differ for better from the laws of the United States of America,, Japan etc., where a person desiring to practise per- manently as a recognised profes- sional Accountant must be either an American or a Japanese na- tional respectively.

PRACTISIONERS AND NON-PRACTISIONERS.

In India we have never kept in the past any distinction between practising and non-practising Ac- countants, nor do we think that there should be any distinction whatever in future. The Society of Professional Accountants (Bombay) has also given its opi- nion against any such distinction being kept in the proposed Scheme of Government.

(To Be Continued).

WORLD OF SPORT.

AUSTRALIA PLAY SURREY.

—:o:—

Good Scoring On Soft Wicket.

Following their easy victory over Derbyshire, the Australian tourists met Surrey at the Oval on Saturday. Batting first on a soft wicket the visitors are in a good position having scored 379 runs for the loss of five wickets. Bradman further enhanced his reputation as a rungetter having hit up a century. Woodfull com- piled 50 but Ponsford lost his wic- ket early being l.b.w. to Fender when he had scored a single.

Australia 379 for 5 wickets.

Surrey to bat.

INDIAN LADY CHAMPION'S FRESH TRIUMPH.

—:o:—

BEATS MISS BETTY NUTHALL.

By defeating Miss Betty Nuthall in the final of the Surbiton Ten- nis Tournament, Miss Jenny San- disen of Calcutta has accom- plished the finest success of her meteoric career on the courts. The Indian lady champion has now beaten the best English play- ers. It will be recalled that she holds a victory over Miss Joan Fry whom she beat last year and she numbers among her victims that fine singles player Miss Har- vey.

Jenny who disposed of Miss Nuthall in three sets 3—6, 7—5, 6—4 is obviously ready for the big Test at Wimbledon next month and tennis enthusiasts who have seen this likeable young player in action have no doubt that she will make a bold bid for honours.

STALLIONS SOLD.

—:o:—

Santorb And D'Orsay For Hungary.

The stallions Santorb and D'Orsay have been purchased by the Hungarian Government. The former, a son of Santol, won the Gold Cup at Ascot in 1925. After this success he was bought by Sir Alec Black for 10,500 guineas. The price paid for his transfer is ap- proximately £12,500.

AUSTRALIAN JOCKEY'S SUCCESS.

Jack Dobie, the Australian joc- key who rode here so successfully a few years ago, is now riding under Jockey Club rules. He re- cently won two races in one day for Mr. B. Davis at a provincial meeting.

BOMBAY SATAYAGRAHA VOLUNTEERS.

—:o:—

(Through Bombay Provincial Congress Committee.)

The following is a further list of Bombay's Satyagraha volun- teers:—

3015 Sjt. Rantaland Velji Vasa.
3016 Sjt. Shantaram Govind Samel.
3017 Sjt. Goradia Harjivandas Bhagwandas.
3018 Sjt. Jaychandra Tarach- anndas.
3019 Sjt. Manilal Kalidas.
3020 Sjt. Thakker Gordhandas Purshotam Patil.
3021 Sjt. Khoja Lalji Dhanji.
3022 Sjt. Rajgore Pasanji Kal- yanji Joshi.
3023 Sjt. Kanji Kalidas.
3024 Sjt. Thakker Ratansee Jadavji.
3025 Sjt. Subraya Somayya Achary.
3026 Sjt. Sagarmal Mahadeo Garodia.
3027 Sjt. Ramcharan Madhav Mishra.
3028 Sjt. Pramesar Dattsingh.
3029 Sjt. Jayachand Madhav- lal.
3030 Sjt. Ramdeo Trivedi.
3031 Sjt. Dayachand Mul- chand.
3032 Sjt. Bhagawandas Hari- das.
3033 Sjt. Narandas Harjivan- das.
3034 Sjt. Jadhavji Raoji.
3035 Sjt. Pandit Ramsaruo Sharma.
3038 Sjt. Kantilal Ranchhod- das Goradia.
3037 Sjt. Bhagwandas Naran- das.
3038 Sjt. Lalaji Htnsrap.
3039 Sjt. Rustamji Nasarvanji Elchidana.
3040 Sjt. Anant Sakaram.
3041 Sjt. Bhagawandas Daji- bhai.
3042 Sjt. Arjun Ramakant.
3043 Sjt. Bhawanibharti Mast Gosai.
3044 Sjt. Ramlal Shah.
3045 Sjt. Megji Premji.
3046 Sjt. Ratansi Dayal.
3047 Sjt. Lachmandas Pakar- das Asrani.
3048 Sjt. Sdbraya Venkatesh Kamath.
3049 Sjt. Vasudeo Ramchandra Kamath.
3050 Sjt. Govind Ramji Patre Wani.
3051 Sjt. Fidalli Dandbhai.
3052 Sjt. L. B. Powar.
3053 Sjt. Chhota Chhaganlal Sheth.
3054 Sjt. Harikisondas Tram- baklal Mehta.
3055 Sjt. Babu Atmaram Du- khande.
3056 Sjt. P. S. Girdharilal.
3057 P. J. Paul.
3058 Sjt. Sivakaran Jhaver- chand.
3059 Sjt. Ratilal Vithaldas Me- hta,
3060 Sjt. Vishnu Bhagwent Upadhy.
3061 Sjt. Laxman Krishna Salunke.
3062 Sjt. Samo Parsoo Mune.
3063 Sjt. Ishwardas Nagordas Bhuta.
3064 Sjt. Ranchoddas Parama- nanddas Mehta.

"NO SURRENDER".

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir—It is indeed a pleasure to an onlooker to read the interviews given to the representative of the "Indian Daily Mail" by some of the prominent Liberal leaders in Bombay on the subject of Mahat- ma Gandhi's terms of negotiation.

Dealing with the former I has- ten to congratulate them for cou- rageously declaring that Mahat- maji is the only man who can "deliver the goods". I will be crediting them with poor capacity of conception if I were to suggest that they were not aware of this until the gist of Mr. Slocombe's interview with Gandhiji was pub- lished and that it has taken such a long time for them to realise that they are only the so-called leaders who have no followers. If they were really convinced that Gandhiji is the only person who can "deliver the goods" even be- fore the result of Mr. Slocombe's interview with Mahatmaji was published, why did they not make an earlier statement to this effect and say that they would not be parties to a Round Table Confer- ence without Gandhiji and any Conference without him would be a total failure? Such a statement from them would have helped the Government to move on the right lines. They have not even now said that they will not attend a Round Table Conference without Mahatmaji. Perhaps they want to deliberate on this point in a meeting of their own to be held in the Bombay Legislative Council Hall or some other high sounding place. But they had one in Bom- bay very recently and what was the result of that? A few reso- lutions! Even after that meet- ing they were not bold enough to make the statement they have made on Tursday. Isn't a thous- and pities that all these leaders put together do not possess as much courage and statesmanship as is possessed by their distin- guished friend the Rt. Hon. Sri- nivasa Sastri? Mr. Sastri, some days back, spoke from a 'Lions' Den" in England and with his usual courage emphatically de- clared that the only man in India who can "deliver the goods" was Mahatma Gandhi, and without him a Round Table Conference would prove to be useless. Let the Liberal leaders make it plain to the Government that they will have nothing to do with a Round Table Conference without Gan- dhiji and they will immediately find that they are placed on a higher level both by the Govern- ment and the public.—Yours, etc.,

N. K. S.

Bombay, May 24.

PIECEGOODS' MERCHANTS' DECISION.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I notice that there is a material omission in the text of the resolution of the Bombay Piec-goods Native Merchants' As- sociation regarding the boycott of foreign cloth, which appears in to-day's "Chronicle". The first resolution has extended the limit of 30th June, not ntil the time when the Association decides, but, "until the settlement of the na- tional demands," and the decision of the Association in that behalf.

I may also add that the ban applies not only to British but all foreign piece-goods.

As this omission is likely to create misunderstanding, I trust you will give this letter due publi- city and oblige.—Yours, etc.,

MAGANLAL H. GANDHI, Secretary.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
MONDAY, MAY 26, 1930.

PERTINENT ADVICE.

—:o:—

When such a distinguished representative of India as Dr. Tagore gives the British people the pertinent advice that it will be to their own peril if they fail to appreciate the full implications of the present wave of acute unrest in this country, one can only hope that for once they will shed their insularity, demand a careful scrutiny, by those whom they have put into political power, of the work of their agents in India and strive to reach an honourable understanding with her. Dr. Tagore, in his statement before the Society of Friends in London, analysed, with his wonted acuteness and precision, the causes which have compelled his countrymen to demand that they must be immediately masters in their own house. His complaint that there was "little personality" in the Government of India is thoroughly just. He described it accurately when he declared that it was "a complicated machine producing perfect results so long as the subject race meekly behaved like dead material yielding to machine-made law and order." He called Lord Irwin "the expert in the Government engine-room" and described this expert's indignation over the fact that "the system no longer produced old results."

What is the way out of this unhappy situation, a situation the continuance of which Britain will have cause to regret far more than India, because indifference towards it will cause her permanent injury. India will proceed on the course chalked out for her by Mahatma Gandhi to win Swaraj. It is a course based on non-violence and truth. It involves no racial hostility. Indians will ever be ready to proffer the hand of friendship to Britain, whenever the latter shows a genuine desire to make an honourable peace. But will Britain accept Dr. Tagore's opportune advice that there should be cultivated "a spirit of inter-dependence and mutual service between England and India"? It is easy for India to promote this spirit. Her whole history should be an eloquent reminder to those who deny her freedom that Indian philosophy and the Indian outlook on life have never encouraged racial exclusiveness or racial arrogance. India has no need to grab other people's territory; she has no need to practise the sanctimonious hypocrisy of "bearing other people's burden." A free India will be a powerful instrument for the preservation of international peace. If she resents the domination of the West it is mainly for the reason which Dr. Tagore aptly emphasizes—"The West has brought Asia not only Science which is Truth, and, therefore, welcome, but also the impious use of Truth for the violent purpose of self-seeking."

And how are Britain's agents in India proceeding to meet this urge for self-expression on the part of the Indian people? A wooden-headed bureaucracy, unwilling to learn by experience and satisfied with its self-conceit, has captured the Viceroy and hopes to rule through "terrorism", forgetting the failure of resolute Government in Ireland and the history of the American secession. It believes in Ordinances, in lathi charges, in arresting women like Sarojini Naidu, whom the world respects, in, as the latest news from Madras shows, lawless use of its power in suppressing legitimate rights of citizens to picket peacefully and to observe hartals and, above all, in keeping away the truth from the British people. Its apologists and the exponents of those British interests whose purpose in this country is to continue its economic exploitation as monopolists are already busy raising a howl that the Indian National Congress is a "rebellious" body and must be declared an illegal association. They are elated over the ridiculously inaccurate and unjust description of Congress activity in the official apologia on the Press Ordinance as "calculated to produce anti-Government and racial feeling." The Congress has always laboured for the abolition of a system of autocratic rule, but it has been a potent force for the stamping out of racial feeling. It has never denied to itself the pleasure of congratulating officialdom for action if such action is beneficial to the country. It is not the fault of the Congress that such occasions for congratulation have been rare. But there is a concerted move now, which is very welcome to the "Statesman" and the "Pioneer" and their cousins, to impress upon Government the necessity of declaring the Congress an illegal body. The "Statesman" finds the Congress programme "lacking in humour", but all the same it would love its suppression. The "Pioneer's" "special correspondent" in Simla, writing evidently at official inspiration, discovers that the authorities hold that the Congress programme is "now definitely revolutionary and destructive of Government and of the economic and social fabric of society"! He says: "The question, therefore that is to be determined is whether the Congress has forfeited all claim to be considered as a legal body." If officialdom forfeits all claim to political sanity and declares the Congress an illegal body, it will find itself immediately in a deeper morass than that in which its folly has already plunged it. No self-respecting Indian then will be found outside the Congress.

MILITARY PROPAGANDA.

—:o:—

If a fresh proof were needed to show that Lord Irwin has allowed himself to be completely swayed by his entourage, military as well as civil, and that India is, in consequence being governed under what Mahatma Gandhi described as veiled martial law, it is provided by the revelations contained in Sunday's issue of the "Indian Daily Mail." The "Indian Daily Mail" evidently because of its anti-Gandhi policy, received on Saturday a letter from the Head Quarters, Southern Command, signed by C. Turner, Major for Brigadier, General Staff Southern Command. Copies of the letter together with the enclosures (both of which we reproduce elsewhere) were also sent to Anglo-Indian papers, as well as Army Headquarters Simla and Poona and the Home Department of the Government of Bombay. Unlike the "Indian Daily Mail," we are not surprised that military officers have indulged in propaganda of the kind contained in the letter. That is an old, familiar phenomenon. The files of Anglo-Indian papers, especially during the Punjab Martial Law days, are sufficient evidence of the source of inspiration of much of their news and views. Only this time the military authorities concerned in Poona woefully bungled in sending their "instructions" to the wrong quarter, feeling secure that the anti-Gandhi bias of the Indian Daily Mail" would be proof against any exposure of their propagandist methods. Now that the exposure has been made there will be the usual whitewashing by the higher authorities, if not a justification of the gross breach of regulations involved in public servants participating in public controversy—especially as the fact that copies of the letter have been forwarded to the Army Headquarters both at Poona and Simla and to the Bombay Home Department lends colour to the view that the propaganda is not disapproved by them. The Indian public will not be much interested in what disciplinary measures, the authorities take in regard to the flagrant breach of regulations, but it will note the illuminating sidelight which the letter and the article in the "Poona Star," whose source of inspiration is obvious, throw on the state of the military mind which virtually rules India to-day. In the eyes of the Army men public bodies like the Indian Merchants' Chamber, which have protested against Martial Law in Sholapur, are not responsible bodies and their representations of no value. The conclusion is inevitable: India must redouble her efforts to win Purna Swaraj and not merely "Dominion Status with safeguards," one of which, according to those who insist on them, is the dominance of the British military mind. Meanwhile Major Turner's letter confirms our view that the Government of Bombay disastrously blundered when they decided to place Sholapur under Martial Law. The least thing they can do towards repairing that blunder is to withdraw Martial Law at once.

HOW THEY BUNGLE.

—:o:—

Writing on Saturday we said: "While we cannot too strongly condemn the original order issued by Mr. Healy, who, for the moment, seemed to have departed from the commendable policy he has hitherto followed, we cannot too highly appreciate the true sense of prestige he displayed by bowing to the popular will." We were, therefore, surprised to read the Government communique taking exception to the report in "The Chronicle" claiming the incident on Friday as a triumph of businessmen's satyagraha and stating that our headline "Police Commissioner bows to popular will" is "a misrepresentation of facts." We do not know who pens the official communiques that are being issued from the office of the Director of Information. For, many of these communiques not only do not represent facts as they are but they also murder logic and are self-contradictory. How does the Director of Information prove that our statement was a misrepresentation of facts? By giving facts which make no other conclusion possible than was suggested in our headline. The communique says that in his interview with the organisers of the procession earlier in the day the Commissioner of Police had said that "if attempts were made to take the procession into the Fort he would prevent them." Well, the processionists squatted on the road for over three hours. Then the Police Commissioner came on the scene and, as a result of intervention of Sir Purshottamdas and others, allowed the procession to proceed into the Fort area. If this is not bowing to the popular will, what else is it? And is bowing to the popular will a crime of which Government or any official should be ashamed? In fact, in our comments on Saturday we paid an ungrudging tribute to Mr. Healy who enhanced his reputation by realising the wisdom of cancelling the ban in deference to the strong popular demand. The Government by issuing their communique have taken away the grace from Mr. Healy's action. They have made matters worse by alleging that Sir Purshottamdas gave an apology which was never given. Sir Purshottamdas says between him and Mr. Healy there was no undertaking given and, therefore, there could be no question of apology and he is quite justified in remonstrating that it is hardly right for the Government to mention in an official communique as an 'apology' a conversation in the Club which it appears neither side knew was to be used in an official document.

BARRAGE ROUND INDIA.

—:o:—

Now that an American journalist in London and the "Daily Herald", the official organ of the Labour Party, have raised an emphatic protest against the official censoring of news from India, we hope, the subject will be raised in the Commons and an explanation demanded from Mr. Benn. The worst feature of this barrage round India which the bureaucracy has been allowed to raise is that it has convenient loopholes so that cables convenient and palatable to officialdom are allowed an outlet while news which gives in true perspective the present Indian situation is stopped. The "Daily Herald" was obliged to warn the MacDonald Government that it was "neither wise nor honest to deny that the Indian Government was face to face with the threat of popular 'rebellion'." It justly complained: "If censorship was to distort the news, if rumours, perhaps uglier than reality, were to grow up in a shadow how can the situation be understood?" Evidently the bureaucracy in India is not at all anxious that the "situation should be understood" properly by the British public. It only desires them to repose unquestioned confidence in its wisdom and leave it unfettered to continue its suicidal policy of resolute rule. In this anxiety it is reported to have refused entry into England even to news from quarters which it professes to conciliate. The London correspondent of the "Hindu" complains that "even the weighty pronouncement of the Liberal leaders in India have been partially suppressed." He remarks: "Any declaration by prominent Indians which appears to justify the arbitrary policy of the Government gets through easily enough" but any statement from India showing that the "great majority of political Indians support the demand for self-rule is carefully withheld or obscured." We ask Lord Irwin whether he is aware of this grossly unfair exercise of official censorship and whether he is powerless to stop the nuisance.

THE REVOLT IN THE EAST.

BRITISHER'S WARNING TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

(BY J. D. J.)

With the immediate difficulties in China it is not the purpose of this article to deal. The difficulties in various cities and provinces in China are symptoms of a disease, whose origin is deeper than any local disturbance. It may be granted that we (the British people) are no worse perhaps, indeed we are more enlightened (or at any rate we ought to be)—than other Western nations, but our whole attitude of mind with regard to the East needs complete clarification and revision. Our interests here are far greater than those of any other nation. It follows, therefore, that, our need of comprehension is also infinitely greater.

IDIOTIC BELIEF.

Yet we persist in our own idiotic belief that we are "bearing a white man's burden", whereas the truth —as it appears to others at any rate— is that our load is heavily weighted with appalling ignorance and insufferable conceit. The fact is, we, of all the peoples of the earth, should be the first to further the extension of the freedom of mankind by building a superstructure and laying down a crown on our work—(and the bulk of that work is good work)—in China, in India, Burma and Africa. But it is a strange phenomenon, and strange it always is but true—that we are never sure of our own powers. "East of Suez" we all seem to become transformed. We could give away far more in trust and be repaid a thousandfold in present gratitude to say nothing of future trade.

THE 'LOST DOMINION' SCHOOL.

Our "Die-hards" and faint-hearts—(all of the "Lost Dominion" school)—invariably interpret 'concessions' as a policy of scuttle'. There never was, and there never can be, a greater error than this. At all times it is the "Die-hards" and faint-hearts both here and in England who have had to 'scuttle' when popular feeling grows too strong for them. It is worth noting that nations like individuals have periods of activity and periods of sleep. India, for example, is just awakening furiously after a short "nap" of some 300 years. She is stretching herself out in a strength and confidence and security that we have profitably achieved for her by patrolling her shores with warships, by disarming her peoples, by ringing her long frontiers with British bayonets, and those of her own sons, and by keeping the peace within them. It is our duty to continue to protect those frontiers, and to help her to keep that peace until such a time as she has succeeded in training her own forces for that purpose. Without our help, these new soul forces that are awakening, might easily spend themselves in internal faction as they did in the past.

SOUL-STIRRING SPECTACLE.

We must bear in mind, however, that it is India's right "to go to the devil" in her own way should she desire to do so. But what a soul-stirring spectacle this is: All this stirring from slumber of 350 million people: this reaching out, as it were, towards the light, of some of the subtlest thinkers of the whole world, backed by the immense population! We need a more intimate understanding of the mentality of the East and some knowledge of, and far more reverence for, the culture of the Aryans. Let us reflect for a moment upon what these Aryans achieved. Who wrote the first amusing book of animal stories? Bilpai, whom old Aesop simply "cribbed" and copied. Who were the earliest psychologists on earth? The Brahmins, whose 'mantras' preceded Coue by twenty centuries and who can still teach Professors Freud, Jung and Adler. Who invented Swedish exercises? The Yogis did, milleniums before we emerged from woad, and barbarous ritual dances, and their system is still the very best. Where did Loyola get his spiritual exercises? From the Aryan East, for the Moors who gave us arithmetic brought to Spain the methods of mysticism which have been practised for thousands of years by the Ganges and by the banks of other holy Indian rivers.

We are far too arrogant in our silly belief that Western "civilization" is the coming world culture: and it is the arrogance of children who cannot see beyond what they grasp and hold for the moment. Simply because India did not invent "quantity production" and modern plumbing and the ballot-box and things of that sort, it is commonly thought that she is not civilized. It is not true (I would like to use a harsher word—but belief in "non-violence" forbids me). India has a mental life on a higher plane than ours. Our emphasis has been always on 'externals'. In India and China the stress is different, the rhythm is strange to all of us, and our senses are deadened and deafened by the clamour and the damnable poisons of our so-called "civilization": our senses are not attuned to those harmonies peculiar to the East.

THE PRINTED TWADDLE.

It is quite easy to set up cheap standards and show that the East cannot attain to them. Both here and in the West newspapers, edited by Englishmen, publish cartloads of printed twaddle for the "multitude". That is their "mental food"—written largely for half educated women, and for men with the mental apparatus of females. But a tremendous change is impending in the East. Japan woke first—then Turkey, Egypt, Persia, China, and here in India there is a pressing demand for new liberties and a much larger life, and she will get them soon.

(Continued on Page 8.)

IS PEACE IN SIGHT?

WANTED WORK.

(BY "OSIRIS.)

The leading article of this journal entitled "No Surrender" and published on the 23rd instant sums up very ably the whole political position in India that confronts us to-day. The need has now arisen of an accurate appreciation of that position in view of the fact that attempts are being made to exploit it by a species of "peace-mongers" whose political "bona fides" have been consistently challenged by Congressmen and whose motives and actions are of questionable origin.

INTERVIEW AND PEACE.

The Press interview that Mr. Slocombe had had with Mahatma Gandhi possesses in, and for, itself nothing that could justify the spectacular display of cheap 'optimism" on the part of the so-called Liberal and even Anglo-Indian enthusiasts of the Round Table Conference, a nebulous image of which has been conjured up by the pseudo-romantic gentry long before Mahatma Gandhi launched his Civil Disobedience movement. The graceful compliment paid by this journal to Mr. Slocombe personally and which may certainly be shared by many honest members of the Labour Party in England is well deserved: and it merely proves that there are to be found persons in the ranks of the Party itself whose attitude towards India's problems has been characterised by a sense of sanity and statesmanship. But that fact does not change the essential character of the realities of our political existence and we would be exposing ourselves to ridicule if we succumbed to the talk of "peace" which fails to fulfill even the first condition of any real peace.

R. T. COMPLEX AND GANDHI.

Peace should always follow the condition of conflict marked by a common desire for cessation of activities on either side in favour of truce. Mahatma Gandhi, as has been pointed out before, has defined his position once again clearly, and if that position is to be misrepresented into a basis of "negotiations", he cannot possibly share the responsibility involved in the process of illusions with those who would have their Round Table Conference under any circumstances. Mahatma Gandhi's leadership, fortunately, is based on the understanding of realities and no "buying over" or political haggling could be possible in his case: he cannot be tricked into compromising his position with the mere play of words. It is a well-known fact that he hates avoidable suffering as well as any other (or lesser) person. He would personally go a long way to avoid conflict consistently with his sense of responsibility: at the same time he would prove himself the stubbornest person in so far as his personal judgment touches the vital interests of the unqualified trust that has been reposed in him by the whole nation.

WANTED: WORK.

Mr. Slocombe's pacifistic efforts while they may have their intrinsic value, can hardly affect the course of things that Mahatma Gandhi's able leadership has planned. India would long have achieved her political freedom if it were a matter of "talking the whole thing over with those fellows" in a platitudinous way. But the line of demarcation between honest work and talk for those at least who have done with talking finally and tasting its futility. It is a mockery to talk of peace and optimism, when the forces of power in this country have created the situation, accompanied by sinister threats, through which we are passing at this moment. Before we have set to undergo the terrible ordeal of suffering before we can think of peace. Peace has its price to pay. But has the moment arrived?

NOTES OF THE

Their Ignorance.

The rigid censorship exercised by the authorities in India during its effect in keeping the people in the dark regarding the real situation in this country. The truth will be out in spite of censorship but this will take time and the bureaucracy knows that the public interested in India in other countries is now far too busy with its own troubles and that its interest in Indian affairs depends upon the daily news provided by the journals which consider reference to Indian affairs a matter of importance. Even the "Gazette" Montreal, an influential Canadian journal, which has followed the Gandhi movement carefully has been misled by the one-sided news allowed to secure that it passes on to its readers: "The (Indian) Government authorities have refrained from harsh measures, have shown a reasonable and salutary way and have exercised a noble restraint and assuredly have no interest in doing anything which can be justly construed as persecution of Nationalists"! Is the "Gazette" entirely oblivious of the fact that the Indian Press is gagged, that severest restrictions are placed on freedom of speech and association and that the daily toll of arrests is ever on the increase?

Egregious.

Lord Burnham's defence of the rigid censorship exercised by the authorities in India at a gathering of the English Speaking Union in London before an American journalist could be expected of the manner in which despatches sent out from India by the American Agency were edited up, was, to say the least, egregious. His suggestion to the gallery that news about India would be available to the public, both in England and America through a source of purity which was above suspicion", viz., Sir John Simon's was not only equally egregious but was an insult to the Press. His lordship may consider his Indian league, on the Statutory Commission a "source of purity" but we presume that not only in England but in England too there are numbers of people who will not accept what Sir John Simon says regarding India as representing only a one-sided view of the Indian situation. The Press in every civilized country should be free to receive news from every source available and to it and to publish it. Lord Birkenhead, as an experienced journalist should be the last person to support a censorship.

Not His Business.

Is the Director of Information, Bombay, also the Director of Official Propaganda? This is a point on which the public is entitled to receive an immediate explanation from his employers, the Government of Bombay. The official version issued by him of the happenings at Dharasana on the very instant is evidently a reply to the account given by Press representatives on the spot. The Director of Information whitewashes the conduct of the officials and glosses over inconvenient facts, draws a tragic picture of the policemen and concludes this resounding epic with some offensive political moralising. Is it his business to moralize? What business has he to remark: "The whole course of action shows clearly that the object of the raid was not to get salt but to court a spectacular struggle with the police"? He adds: "It is obvious that the raid was skilfully stage-managed with a view to secure the maximum advertisement and publicity." What business of the Director of Information is to give information and not to play the role of an official propagandist.

The Consolation.

Grim trouble lasteth but a while
Cheer up, cheer up, ye olue
Our troubles soon will pass away
And then we'll have some new ones.

His Mistake.

"I'm sorry to hear, Captain Carter, that your wife left you so ceremoniously."
"My mistake, sir. I took her for a mate and she proved to be a skipper."

THE BORI BUNDER IMPASSE.

Pundit Sunderlal's Statement.

Pundit Sunderlal has issued the following statement:—

As a number of statements have appeared in the Press, regarding Friday's incidents, which are likely to cause some misunderstanding, I think I owe it to the pubic to state the facts within my knowledge.

At about five or so I was sitting in the Bank of India together with Mr. B. F. Bharucha talking with Mr. Gray, the Manager of the Bank. Suddenly, news came that the procession of Bombay Business Associations had been stopped by the Police at Bori Bunder and that the processionists were squatting upon the ground, the police and the people blocking the way from either side. I and Mr. Bharucha at once motored down to Bori Bunder and inquired from the police officers there as to what the matter was. I was told that the procession had been stopped from proceeding towards the Fort under orders from Mr. Healy, the Police Commissioner. I tried to ascertain as to who was leading the procession and what his intentions were, but failed. I at once proceeded to see the Commissioner of Police. I had over half an hour's talk with him at his office. He suggested that no procession should be taken to the Fort as it was mainly inhabited by people not in sympathy with the movement. He also suggested that the processionists might turn round to the Esplanade Maidan and hold a meeting there. I submitted that the people had every right to pass in procession along any thoroughfare in the City they choose. I also submitted that I could not consciously advised the people to turn back and hold a meeting at Esplanade without first covering the entire route of the procession previously decided upon. Mr. Healy said that he had no objection to a peaceful and orderly procession passing over any route provided the traffic was not disturbed. I submitted that while the traffic should not be blocked, some slight change or inconvenience ought to be tolerated on such occasions. At this stage Mr. Healy spoke to me of certain untoward incidents which had happened at the time of a previous procession, such as pulling down of two Union Jacks by the crowd near a particular statue and some of the processionists jeering at the Europeans in the adjoining buildings. I had to hang my head in shame and felt the humiliation.

BOMBAY'S NON-VIOLENCE.

Yet I suggested and Mr. Healy admitted that on the whole Bombay people had behaved tolerably peacefully during all this movement. I requested to be permitted to take the procession onward and promised to do all that it was humanly possible to see that it was orderly and well-behaved. At last he said that he might permit the procession to proceed after 9 p.m. when the traffic was less. I agreed to no such fixing of time and told him that the road would remain blocked and traffic that way stopped so long as he did not permit the procession to proceed. I requested him to reconsider his position as early as possible. On Mr. Healy assuring me that he would come down to see whether he could allow the procession to proceed even before nine, I left the place. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji entered the Police Commissioner's Office just after I left.

I motored down to Bori Bunder, told the people what had happened and was just asking the people to keep peace when Mr. Healy appeared on the spot as promised. Sir Purushottamdas and Mr. Lalji Naranji accompanied him. Some prominent businessmen of Bombay and I had a talk with Mr. Healy again at this place. Two responsible businessmen, one of them I remember was Mr. Durgadutt explained to Mr. Healy the route they had previously fixed upon. I told them plainly that they should not make any change in their plans with regard to route. Mr. Healy at length agreed to let the procession pass provided it was orderly and suggested that I should be at the head of the procession. I agreed but said that I had no knowledge of Bombay roads; at this Mr. Durgadutt and other friends offered to go with me at the head. Sir Purshottamdas also kindly promised to remain with the procession but made it clear that he took no responsibility. At my suggestion, Mr. Healy at once agreed to withdraw the police. As I was trying to explain to the processionists how to proceed, the police force was withdrawn, and the public assembled on the other side of the cordon got mixed up with the processionists. The whole body began moving forward with Mr. Durgadutt and others sandwiched in the middle, thus making it impossible for them to direct the procession as arranged. I, too, was left behind, but at once took a taxi and alone with Mrs. Munshi and Mr. Osman Sobhani turned round and came in front of the procession at Flora Fountain. I turned round the Flora Fountain. Part of the procession followed me and reached upto Esplanade Maidan. But I painfully learnt later that another part went straight up to Apollo Bunder and turned round from there.

While I believe that the stopping of the procession by the authorities was a mistake which created the impasse and as explained above made it ultimately impossible for anybody to control the crowd, which up to that place I am told had been very orderly. I must admit that after this preliminary mistake the behaviour of the authorities concerned was quite reasonable and conciliatory. On the other hand I must confess with shame that I for one proved incapable of fulfilling my responsibility whatever be the reason of my failure, principally in the matter of the route, and so did those other gentlemen of the City who had a talk at the spot with Mr. Healy.

PEOPLE'S RIGHT.

I hold that the people have got the right to pass in procession over any thoroughfare in the City including the Fort area provided the procession is orderly. I must also add to the credit of Mr. Healy that he assured me more than once that he had absolutely no objection to any orderly procession passing through any quarters of the city including the Fort area. I also hold that if this civic right of the people as at any time challenged, it will be their right and their duty to vindicate it by all non-violent means. At the same time, I hope in future processions the leaders may prove more equal to their task. While we must insist upon our right of association, we must also know that "peace, orderliness and absolute non-violence" are things without which no National progress is possible, and no fight can be won. Raising slogans suggestive of violence like "Down Down with Union Jack", making demonstrations of teasing character at Europeans or Government officers, running after cars occupied by Europeans and any such act inconsistent with the true spirit of non-violence can only bring disgrace to and injure our sacred cause. I appeal to all Congressmen and to the public to prevent all such acts by every means in their power and if necessary, even by bodily removing the miscreant from the procession although such a step should only be taken when absolutely necessary. I was satisfied to learn that that part of the procession on Friday which went the wrong route was otherwise orderly.

"THE SPLENDOUR THAT WAS 'IND."

—:o:—

Prof. K. T. Shah's Book.

The following appears in the "Times Literary Supplement" of London of May 8:—

"The Splendour that was 'Ind.' A Survey of Indian Culture and Civilization (from the Earliest Times to the Death of Emperor Aurangzeb). By K. T. Shah. Foreword by the Marquess of Zetland. 11-1/2 x 9, xxxv—246 pp. and exiii Plates. Bombay: Taraporevala. London: Kegan Paul. 50s. n.

Professor Shah has gone far towards success in this description of India and its civilization, in all its aspects, before the British conquest. It is a handsome volume; the photographs are many and beautiful and selection with much discrimination. Professor Shah writes in glowing, almost flamboyant, style and uses a broad brush, but his outlines are clear and firm and his judgment sound. His history is excellently proportioned; he deals with pre-Mohamedan India in wide periods. Kushan, Maurya and Gupta, with no unnecessary enumeration of names, but bringing out the outstanding personalities; his sketch of Kanishka is particularly good. Indian religion and philosophy are so frequently discussed at the present time that there is not much to add, but Professor Shah enumerates also the achievements of Indian thought in fields less surveyed, such as logic, science, and especially pure mathematics, where the late Srinivasa Ramanujan was but the last of a long line of adepts.

The literature, music, art and architecture of India are also dealt with. Professor Shah hardly does justice to the British record in appreciation and conservation of Indian buildings, at least of recent years. The Indian theatre, dancing, sports and games are all fully and interestingly reviewed. One of India's principal gifts to humanity is the game of chess, though for some reasons Indians have not been found among the great masters. The final chapters deal with industry, commerce and social life and customs. Professor Shah's exhaustive and encyclopaedic study forms a picture of much value of one of the greatest civilizations of mankind.

SIND WOMEN'S DEMONSTRATION.

—:o:—

Congratulate Satyagrahis.

MORE ARRESTS IN SIND.

KARACHI, May 24.

At the suggestion of Parvatidevi Lalvani, yesterday a procession exclusively of women was taken out. The procession passed through the main roads of the Camp and returned to Rambagh grounds where a huge meeting of ladies was held under the presidentship of Parvatidevi.

Srimatis Surswati Jamnabai, Lilavanti, Parvatidevi and others addressed the meeting exhorting the women to join the Satyagraha movement in their thousands to raise the province of Sindh in the estimation of the country. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Kamaladevi and Mrs. Laxmipathi were then congratulated on their sacrifice and heroism.

Messrs. Chimandas, Vassanmal, Krishinchand Devdat, Dwarkapersad, Utemchand, Bhagchand and Lalvani were arrested last night at 3 in Hyderabad.

Yesterday the police forcibly seized contraband salt from the Satyagraha Salt Camp. To-day volunteers have been posted to defend it non-violently the contraband salt even at the risk of their lives.—Free Press.

RAIN ON WEST COAST.

—:o:—

POONA, May 25.

Thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Mysore and Madras Deccan, local rain in Lower Burma, Orissa and along west coast south of Bombay and a few falls in Upper Burma, Assam and Bengal.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Gwa Mandalay one and half inches, Victoria Point three quarters, Tavoy Diamond Island quarter, Jalpaiguri three. Darjeeling one and half, Cherrapunji three quarters, Berhampore Chandbali half, Cuttack Jessore Dhubri quarter, Mysore Mangalore one and half, Cuddapah three quarters, Chittaldrug Cochin quarter.

Forecast:—Increase in Lower Burma and extention of thundershowers in Bengal.—A. P.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC IN INDIA.

—:o:—

Strong Criticism In England.

The "Hindu" publishes the following special cable from its London Correspondent:—

Lord Clwyd, presiding over the forty-second annual meeting of the Anglo-Indian Temperance Association, said that public opinion in India favoured prohibition with remarkable unanimity. The temperance movement provided a platform on which all classes, creed, and communities could unite for the moral uplift of the people.

The report stated that the Association never countenanced anything which might provoke disorder, but the fact could not be ignored that liquor shops were regarded by a great majority of Indians as visible tokens of an indefensible system.

Rev. Herbert Anderson moved and Mr. C. F. Andrew seconded a resolution assuring the Prohibition League and affiliated organizations of continued co-operation in their work and trusting that the total abstinence propaganda now being carried on would pave the way for the extinction of liquor traffic in accordance with the ideals of the Indian people.

Both speakers strongly criticised the official attitude towards the Prohibition movement and spoke warmly of those now suffering for the cause.

The Hon'ble W. A. DeSilva gave an account of the position in Ceylon and expressed the opinion that the island would achieve prohibition within the next five years.

20 PEOPLE INJURED.

—:o:—

Bomb Explosion At Amritsar.

NEAR KALI'S TEMPLE.

AMRITSAR, May 24.

In consequence of a bomb explosion near Kali's Temple this evening nearly twenty people including children were injured. Police are making enquiries.—A.P.

WADALA RAID.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report regarding Wadala Salt Raid on Friday the 23rd inst. I have the honour to contradict the statement appearing in your paper of to-day's date to the effect that 17 volunteers escaped with contraband salt, I have to affirm that no salt was removed from the salt-works on the day in question.—Yours, etc.,

C. KYTE,
Preventive Officer, Wadala,
Wadala,
(Salt Deptt.)

AMY JOHNSON'S TRIUMPH.

—:o:—

"Last Hop Was Excellent."

LONDON, May 24.

Port Darwin.—Miss Amy's first act on landing was to throw off her life-belt, unhook her goggles and take out her comb with which she began to tidy her ruffled hair.

In conformity with quarantine regulations she saw the doctor and got clean bill of health. To journalists Miss Amy Johnson said: "Tell England, my father and the rest of the world that I am here safe and sound and so happy. Last hop was excellent. I enjoyed it all way. I found Port Darwin without any trace of trouble."—Reuter.

SUNDAY'S RAID AT WADALA.

(Continued from page 1.)

charge at nearly 2,000 people who had gathered there.

PARSI GLOBE-TROTTER LEADS SATYAGRAHIS.

—:o:—

"Humiliation Of Being Subject Nation."

BOMBAY, May 25.

Hundred Satyagrahis led today's march on Wadala, out of whom nine are Parsis led by Mr. Rustomji Bhumgara, the Indian world-cyclist.

Mr. Bhumgara in an appeal to his co-religionist says: "Our religion is based on truth. The present struggle raised by Mahatma Gandhi is for truth and Parsis who claim to be true followers of Zoroaster, cannot do better than join it in thousands and achieve freedom for their Motherland—India."

Mr. Bhumgara in reply to a newspaper comment why a globe-cyclist should join struggle for freedom explains that it was outside India that he realised more than in India itself how—he being an Indian—a child of a subject nation was subjected to untold humiliation and harassment. It is to remove this stigma of India and Indians in free countries all over the world that he has decided to suffer any amount of privations and hardships at the hands of the present Government. He only hopes no Indian worth his salt will keep himself aloof from the present life and death struggle.—Free Press.

Two Injured Persons In Precarious Condition.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 25.

This evening there was a large crowd at Wadala and the Police charged them with lathis, and several persons received injuries, two of the injured being, it is reported, in precarious condition. The Police, it is said, chased the Satyagrahis and others up to Gowari station and even persons standing on the Gowari Railway station platform received injuries.

(Later)—Out of those who were injured at Wadala to-day, twenty are lying at Shroff Building, Khetwadi 12th Lane, Bombay, under the care of Dr. M. V. Parulkar and three nurses. Among these, three cases are more serious than all others. One of those, Mr. Chotalal Madradas with a wound on his skull has been suffering from shock for more than two hours. The other two, Nana Sanbhai and Ghelabhai are suffering from urine retention.

Three other serious cases were admitted into Harikisondas hospital, Charni Road. These are Messrs. Balwant Bajrao, Barodeo Babasingh and Pasuphangi. They are all wounded in the head, and the last one who is a rice merchant, has been bleeding and having delirium.—Free Press.

PROCESSION AT DADAR.

—:o:—

"Prasad" Of Mahatmaji.

In honour of the arrested volunteers, the G ward District Congress Committee started a public procession. The procession marched from Tilak Maidan at 4-30 P.M. exactly. Nearly 600 people, including a large number of ladies, had taken part in the procession. Mr. Jawle Dwarkanath, the publicity officer, was at the head of the procession with the National Flag. It passed through the important roads, Portuguese Church Road, Parbhadevi Road and others and reached Worli, where the volunteers are interned, at 6 P.M. All the volunteers came out of the chawls with cries, "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai," "Bande Mataram," Long Live the Revolution," and assembled in the compound. All the people in the procession sat down and held a large meeting. In the meeting first small girls began to sing the national song. Messrs. Narwane and G. S. Kanti made speeches. One arrested volunteer threw a piece of bread in the meeting. Mr. Javle took that piece and whirled it in the air and said that that was the "prasad" of Mahatma Gandhi. And that "prasad" would be achieved only by a fortunate man. Some Gujarati ladies took that piece of bread from Mr. Jawle and ate it with a great cry "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai." The procession came back by the different chief roads, Delise Road and Bhawanishankar Road and reached to the G ward Congress house at 8 P.M. where it dispersed.

LAST DAY OF SALT SATYAGRAHA.

—:o:—

Large Quantities Of Salt Sold In Thana.

A procession was taken out under the leadership of Messrs. Haji Ahmad Suleman and Devisahaya Vajpeyi through the Principal Streets and roads of Thana to celebrate the last day of the Salt Satyagraha. Hundreds of people amongst whom there were a number of ladies—and girls went to the creek with pots for salt water and salt was manufactured from the accumulatd water brought. It was auctioned by Mrs. Laxmibai Damle. Salt brought from outlying villages was sold in large quantities at the market and bought by about 3 to 400 people. Packets of salt worth a pice each was purchased by people on the roads. During the afternoon many villagers sold salt in large quantities. Lathi armed Police, though present, did not interfere.

Mr. Kaldate leader of the Satyagrahis was arrested in the village of Ghanoli camp and brought to Thana. Jhose arrested with him were let off.

CONGRESS HOSPITAL OPENED.

—:o:—

Dr. Sathaye In Charge.

Thanks to the public spirit of Mr. Mohandas Khemchand Jhaveri who placed his house in Khetwadi at the disposal of the Congress authorities, a hospital has been opened there under the superintendance of Dr. D. D. Sathaye, to treat all those who suffer from police attention during the "raids". Yesterday 16 cases were brought in for treatment. Of there 8 are volunteers, and 8 are spectators of the "raid" on Wadala salt pans. Donations will be gratefully received by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to maintain the hospital. It is understood that the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation is likely to pay a visit to the Congress Hospital to-day.

LIKE GANGRENE—WESTERN INFLUENCES ON THE EAST.

'A Great Day For Youth With Lives To Invest.'

'A TIME UNPRECEDENTED IN DANGER' SAYS REV. MOTT

LONDON, May 9.
(By Air Mail.)

"Owing to spread of Western civilization in the East, the world is on the threshold of the most dangerous period of its history." This was the view urged by the Rev. John R. Mott when preaching to a large congregation of undergraduates at St. Mary's Church, Oxford

"I find in my recent journeys, he said, that the rising floods of nationalism and racial patriotism are surging on every hand and even overflowing the banks. It is an inspiring time in which to live and a great day for young men and women who have a life to invest. They must identify themselves with this new movement and not attempt the impossible task of holding it back. The happenings of recent years have made the world molten, but soon it will become as hard as the plaster on the wall. It is for the younger generation, to-day, to decide whether it shall be set in the old mould or in the new mould of idealism and international co-operation. This is a time unprecedented in danger. Unless I am mistaken we are on the threshold of the most dangerous time in the life of the world, and it is due to the rapid spread of the influences of our so-called Western civilisation, which are eating like gangrene into the Eastern races.—Free Press Mail Service.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

SHOLAPUR DAY OBSERVANCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 24.

Thursday last was a solemn day in Poona. It was fixed to be observed as the Sholapur Day. People from Sholapur are coming to Poona and the stories they are bringing with them had served to rouse the people. As arrannged, crowds all with Gandhi caps, without exception, assembled in the Shivaji Mandir at 4 p.m. Even those who ordinarily wore other head-dresses, put on the white caps. Foreign clothes that were collected by the volunteers were first burnt, after salutations to the Flag. And then the procession started in files of four. Quietly the march went on. It was a huge sea of white caps moving solemnly and in grandeur. The National Flag was held aloft at the head and the whole gathering was perfectly quiet. The route of the procession was very long and it passed through some parts of the Cantonment area. Some anxiety was felt about this part of the route as the Cantonment Municipality had resolved to prohibit such demonstration in the streets. But nothing untoward happened. When the procession had finished half the prescribed route, the clouds gathered in the sky and showers poured down on the heads of the people. The elements were weeping at the introduction of the Martial Law in Sholapur! At about 7 p.m. the procession, drenched in water, reached the Shanwar Wada and a short speech was delivered by Mr. Tulpule in honour of the day, while rain was falling down. Thus the day was kept. After 4 p.m. hartal also was observed in the city.

Three volunteers had gone to Sholapur with national flags to break the Martial Law at Sholapur. News is to hand that they have been arrested. More volunteers are leaving Poona to follow the arrested ones. Much resentment is felt at the continuation of the Martial Law, when it was expected to end.

SECURITY FROM THE "MARATHA."

To-day Mr. D. V. Divekar of "Kesari" and "Maratha" office made a declaration before the District Magistrate as the printer and publisher of the "Maratha" in the place of Mr. D. V. Gokhale in jail. A security of two thousand rupees was demanded from him. The sum has been placed with the Government and the paper will be regularly published to-morrow morning. It is rumoured that a large sum will also be demanded from "Kesari".

Mrs. Kasturibai Gandhi was in Poona to see Mahatma Gandhi. On Wednesday she was granted the interview. It is said that he is being given the "Times" and the "Chronicle" for reading.

Master Munohar Barve is holding his musical concerts in Poona. He is the youngest musician and the most gifted. The Gandharva Company and the Balwant Sangit Company also are performing their plays.

Mirabai also was in Poona and had an interview with Mahatma Gandhi.

On Tuesday a procession of press-workers started from the "Dnyan Prakash" office and went to "Kesari" office where speeches were delivered in protest of the Press Ordinance.

I. L. P.'S REVOLT AGAINST MR. BENN'S INDIAN POLICY.

—:o:—

Lest Situation Should Get Completely Out Of Hand!

MR. BROWN EXPLAINS OBJECTS OF CENSURE MOTION.

LONDON, May 25.

The discontent which has been growing among the Left Wing Labourites at the Government's Indian policy has found definite expression in the declared intention of the I.L.P. Leaders, Messrs. Maxton, Brockway, Brown and Becket to move for reduction of Mr. Benn's salary when the India Office vote comes up for discussion to-morrow. The proposed motion is virtually a vote of censure and though it has little prospects of being carried, the fact that it has been tabled is of considerable significance.

MEETING ON TUESDAY.

It has already caused a good deal of comment in political circles and orthodox Labour members feel that the malcontents have been too hasty in tabling the motion, especially in view of the fact that a special meeting of the Party has been summoned to meet on Tuesday to discuss the Indian situation and the Government's policy.

Mr. Benn is attending the meeting and would no doubt tell them how the position stood and what the Government's proposed policy was. If the dissentients felt dissatisfied after that, it would be time enough for them to make their viewpoint felt.

MR. BROWN'S VIEWS.

The Free Press correspondent has been discussing these subjects with Left-wingers, but they hold the situation too serious to be discussed casually.

Mr. W. J. Brown, one of the signatories to the motion explained why the extraordinary step of giving notice of censure motion has been taken by supporters of Government themselves. Mr. Brown said: "Our action does not arise out of any desire to humiliate Mr. Benn or to embarrass the Government in any way." "But we do feel," he continued, "that the situation is so critical that every day counts. It is our conviction, based on all available information, that the situation is likely to get completely out of hand. Every day that passes makes peaceful solution less possible."

STRONG DISSENT.

"That is why we are taking the risk of being charged with anticipating party meeting and incurring the usual criticism in putting up the motion. This is because the issues involved concern not only the British Labour Party but the whole country and it is essential that it should be known in India and Britain that there are elements within the Labour Party itself which strongly dissent from the present policy pursued by Government in handling the situation in India. The only effective protest against that policy could be action on the floor of the House of Commons."—Free Press Beam Service.

DEATHROLL OF ASIA 200.

—:o:—

50 Pilgrims Commit Suicide.

SKULLS BURST LIKE PISTOL SHOTS.

LONDON, May 24.

The correspondent of the "Petit Parisien" at Jeddah says that the gallant rescue of five terror-stricken pilgrims from 'Asia' was made by two British officers of steamship 'Arabistan'. The officers scrambled up the cable and picked up and lowered fainting pilgrims singly to the boat below.

HORRIBLE.

The survivors of the disaster in which, it is now feared, two hundred have perished, relate that the heat was so terrific that the skulls of many victims lying on the blazing decks burst like pistol shots and brains seethed out like boiling lead.

COMMIT SUICIDE.

Fifty pilgrims tried to escape down the iron ladder, but were driven back and committed suicide by cutting their throats.

Two boats were swamped by the panic-stricken crowd jumping in, and many were drowned. Many others refused to try to escape and remained praying with their faces turned to Mecca.—Reuter.

MUSSOLINI ON THE WAR PATH.

—:o:—

"Sanguinary Efforts Of Black Shirts."

LONDON, May 25.

Rome.—M. Mussolini made another striking speech at Milan before three hundred thousand people. He said the object of his recent speeches—which had been prefectly attained—had been to prevent Italians being lulled to sleep by the bleating of lambs which were really wolves.

He declared that Italy's economic position was not worse than that of other countries. Some people were astonished at his style, but they forgot that the Government was not a Ministry but a regime evolved from the sanguinary efforts of black shirts.

He was the creator and ought to be the defender of their revolution. In connection with attacks on it he referred to the "spirit prevailing with certain of our neighbours" and derided "certain burlesque reports in foreign newspapers."—Reuter.

MRS. NAIDU AND MRS. KAMALADEVI.

—:o:—

Calcutta Women's Congratulation.

(From Our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, May 22.

At a crowded meeting of Gujarati ladies held this afternoon under the auspices of Gujarati Stree Mandal, Sreemati Sarojini Naidu and Sreemati Kamaladevi Chattopadhyaya were congratulated on their incarceration. Sreemati Urmila Devi and other prominent Bengalee and Marwari ladies attended. The resolution tendering congratulation was moved by Sreemati Saudamini Mehta seconded by Sreemati Motibai Anandadji and supported by Sreemati Kesharbai Khimani and was unanimously passed. Several speakers addressed the meeting.

"NEVER EXPECTED SUCH FUN."

—:o:—

Mrs. Naidu's Letter To Her Daughter.

SECUNDERABAD, May 18.

The following is a copy of a telegram sent by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu to-day from Camp Untadi, Bulsar and addressed to her daughter Miss Padmaja Naidu in Hyderabad:

"All well. Going strong. Love."

The following are extracts from a letter written by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu on May 15 from Dharasana to her daughter:

"I never expected such fun when I arrived at 4 a.m., at this out of the world spot. The send off from Colaba and Grant Road, Dadar and Bandra was wonderful and all along the line there were crowds and flowers—and noise. Then a car brought me through awful lanes to the primitive Camp where 300 volunteers are encamped. After prayers and songs and Flag salutation and a benediction, from Ba, I led my army across a mile of muddy lanes to the vicinity of the Salt Depots and now the fun began. Lorry loads of armed Police with guns, with lathis, and all sorts of lethal weapons in charge of the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police blocked the way making a cordon and very cleverly the Collector, said: "We are going to do Satyagraha also and stay here as long as Mrs. Naidu chooses to stay." So I promptly sent for a chair from a neighbouring hut and have taken my seat in the middle of the road and ordered my volunteers to sit and all the Pressmen are sitting and the crowds also along the road, while the Collector and other officials are walking up and down behind the Police cordons. There is a Police saloon at the station. I believe, to take me away some time. Meanwhile someone has lent me a very 'holey' umbrella to protect me from the sun. I have sent for some magazines from my suit-case and for my thermos flask. So I am rooted here for the present. What will happen in the next few hours I don't know but so far it is quite amusing. I am sure it will amuse you to read this scrawl. I have borrowed a sheet of paper and a pencil from a Press reporter.—"Swarajya".

FORMER ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY DEAD.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 25.

Lord Davidson, former Archbishop of Canterbury, is dead.—Reuter.

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"WE HAVE NEVER VIOLATED OUR PRINCIPLE OF NON-VIOLENCE."

Boycott Of Foreign Cloth Can Not Be Relaxed For Fear Of Persecution.

LAHORE LEADERS' STATEMENT.

Moulana Abdul Qadir Kasuri, Pandit Santanam, Lala Thakurdas Kapur and Sheikh Mohamed Hayat who were recently sentenced to five months' simple imprisonment under sections 341 and 141, by Mr. E. S. Lewis, Additional District Magistrate fi ed the following written statement:—

ACCUSED'S STATEMENT.

"As civil resisters we have pledged ourselves to try our hardest to remove the present foreign Government by all legitimate but peaceful means. We have eschewed violence from our programme; but otherwise we are breaking several laws of the present bureaucracy which we consider harsh and tyrannous. If the police merely wanted to clap us in jail and prevent our doing them any harm, they could have got up any number of cases against us which we certainly would not have denied. It passes our understanding why a false case like the present one should have been fabricated against us.

FALSE ALLEGATION.

"Following the practice of the Satyagrahis all over the country in this campaign of civil disobedience, we had decided to take no part at all, either by way of cross-examination or defence, in the proceedings against us for offence under sections 143 and 341 of the I.P.C. We would have strictly adhered to this resolve but for the allegation made against us by the prosecution that during the picketing of the foreign cloth shop in question criminal force was used against certain intending customers. We cannot let this allegation pass unchallenged, as it accuses us of violating our own principle of non-violence to which we have strictly adhered so far.

"INALIENABLE RIGHT."

"We believe that it is the sacred and inalienable right of every citizen to try to bring others to his own point of view by all peaceful means; and in the case of those who, blind to the immense harm they are doing the country, insist on dealing in foreign cloth we consider that the peaceful picketing of their shops is a legitimate weapon to be used. Even according to the law of the British in India, where there is a pretence of administering in courts, it is no offence to resort to picketing, provided there is no force or violence used.

"We maintain that there never was any criminal force used during the picketing in question. The volunteers are strictly trained and pledged to remain non-violent under any provocation, and at Lahore and all over the Punjab, they have admirably kept this pledge of theirs under the most trying circumstances. The evidence produced is false in material particulars. But we do not wish to say anything about it, as our object in giving this statement is not to refute the pending case for the prosecution or defend ourselves against the allegation of the use of violence or criminal force in any shape or form.

"PERSECUTIONS."

"The movement for the boycott of foreign cloth has come to stay, and not a hundred such prosecutions or more properly speaking persecutions can kill it. On the contrary, they will only give it a greater momentum, as is clear from what is happening at Lahore even after our arrest."

The volunteers did not make any statement. The hearing was adjourned for orders.—"Tribune."

"RECORDS OF COERCION ARE RECORDS OF FAILURE."

"Daily Herald's" Warning To Britain.

INDIAN NATIONAL MOVEMENT WILL NOT WANE BECAUSE "GANDHI IS IN PRISON."

In the course of a leading article, entitled "India," the "Daily Herald," Commenting on Mahatma Gandhi's arrest writes:—

Mr Gandhi's arrest was expected. But the manner of it marks another step in the development of Indian policy. He is arrested on no charge, he is to be tried for no offence.

Over a century ago the Governor of Bombay, then a servant of the East India Company, gave himself authority to imprison, without charge or trial, "for reasons of State," any person whom he regarded as troublesome. It is under this regulation that Mr. Gandhi is to be held indefinitely in confinement.

The noisy advocates of the "strong hand" will be delighted. This, according to their simple creed, is the way to deal with the discontents of a subject people.

Is it? It has been tried again and again. But the results have surely been anything but advertisements for the method.

COERCION ALWAYS FAILS.

Ireland, America, Austria, Russia. Turn where you will, the records of coercion are records of failure. The historic victories have been those of bold conciliation.

Gandhi is in prison. Will the Indian national movement wane? Did the imprisonment of Parnell or the shooting of Pearse check the Irish movement?

Gandhi is in prison, will apparently stay in prison so long as the Government may choose to keep him there. Is the Indian question thereby taken a single inch nearer to solution? Is it not, in fact, going to prove even harder to solve than before? Is this not rather an aggravation than a cure for the disease?

"REASONS OF STATE."

That the Government of India, that any Government, must enforce the law is true enough. That Mr. Gandhi, if he has, in fact, broken the law (and there seems little doubt of it), should be brought to trial for any offence he may have committed, is also true enough. But he is not to be charged, he is not to be tried. The law is not to be vindicated. He is to be imprisoned "for reasons of State."

It is precisely for "reasons of State" that, while recognising the need for open enforcement of the law, we insist that methods of coercion cannot solve India's problems.

Behind the unrest in India lie political and economic causes. And hope of peace in that country rests upon the speed and understanding with which those causes are faced and tackled.

Gandhi is in prison. But the reason for Gandhi's power and influence remains. Not coercion but clear-sighted constructive meeting of difficulties is the right path to pursue.

GOVERNMENT'S CONFLICT WITH MAHATMA.

—:o:—

Manchester Guardian's Regret.

The "Manchester Guardian," under the caption, "Mr. Gandhi's arrest," in the course of a leading article, writes:—

Mahatma Gandhi's name is revered by millions as the name of a great ascetic saint in a land where religion tells of ascetic saints more powerful than Governments or gods. As to the intelligentsia, many of them will, regard the arrest of India's chosen leader as a new insult to Indian nationality.

If the question "What will India do?" comes first in our thoughts, that is because our minds are already made up about that other question "Is it politic or right to arrest this saint?"

The paper concludes —

We must sincerely regret that the Government of India should have been brought into conflict with a man of Mr. Gandhi's character.

ATTACK AGAINST ARABIAN PROPHET.

—:o:—

"AN IMPOSTOR."

The "Mussalman" writes:—

Elsewhere we reproduce from the issue of the "Statesman" dated Sunday, the 11th instant, an article in which the Holy Prophet has been described as an adventurer and an impostor. Nothing can be more painful to the Mussalmans than to go through a writing which their Prophet has been maligned in this fashion and in which his great mission has been virtually described as that of an imposter. "Alexander the Great and Casanova, Columbus and Woodrow Wilson, Mahomet and Lola Montez, Napolean and Cagliostro" have been mentioned in the article and it has been stated therein that "All were, in varying degrees, impostors; each seized the slenderest chance Fate dealt him; each rose to dizzy heights, only to stumble, perhaps to fall." We draw the attention of our co-religionists to this article and ask them whether this outrage on their religious feeling and sentiment should go unnoticed.

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IN AID OF KARNATAK SATYAGRAHA FUND.

—:o:—

PROF. ALLADIYA KHAN'S CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the Karnatak Congress Workers' League and the Presidentship of Mr. K. F. Nariman a concert of vocal music, in aid of the Karnatak Satyagraha Fund, was given by Prof. Manjikhan Alladiya Khan, the late Director of Music, Kolhapur State, at Blavatsky Lodge on Sunday, the 18th May at 8-30 a.m. The hall was fairly crowded and represented all classes and communities. The programme commenced with Ragini Lalat followed by Thomri sung in exquisite and masterly style. During the interval that followed, Mr. K. F. Nariman made a brief speech refering to the present political situation and exhorted the audience to do their bit by boycotting foreign cloth and British goods and helping financially or otherwise the national movement. He said he was much pleased to see a man belonging to a community which was supposed to keep aloof from the present struggle, coming forward and offering his services for the national cause. After referring to the patriotic spirit of Prof. Manjikhan, the title of "Sangitacharya" was conferred on him, and an address and a gold medal were presented to him on behalf of the Karnatak Congress Workers' League and Karnatak residents of Bombay. The function came to an end at 12-30 after the audience had been given a treat of classical tunes "Vande Mataram" was sung by Shanta Amladi and Mukta Padbidri. The total collection was Rs. 1,070.

THE HEALING BALM.

—:o:—

Will It Be Applied.

The "Leader" writes:—

We blamed several members of the Assembly and the Council who resigned. We do not think we were wrong. We could wish we were still able to blame them. But thanks to the almost daily deterioration of Government policy and its unfeeling harshness, we must cease to blame any of our countrymen who think they must not keep up their association with those powerless and ineffectual bodies, while, for the reasons set forth in our article on Thursday, we do not ask any one to take that course.

After the things that have happened during the last six weeks, and when so many of the best men and women of India are in prison, where is the man who can go before the people and ask them trustfully to have faith in the abstract professions of the Government and to go home and rest quietly? The single word SHOLAPUR will be flung in the face of such venturesome man and he will have to hide his diminished head. Things have unfortunately gone far, very far indeed. But still it is not too late for the application of the healing balm to the festering sore. Will it be? Or will things be left to become worse before they are allowed to become better? What is the answer of the British Government and Parliament?

THE REVOLT IN THE EAST

—:o:—

(Continued from page 6).

For "who the devil" are we, to say that the "blessings of our civilization, our religion, and so forth 'must' be "shared by all the world"? Both of these "blessings" in any case, have grown out of Eastern origins. Take philosophy, —the achievements of the Aryans are lauded now as never before, by experts, but of course neglected by our so-called "reading public."

ARYAN ACHIEVEMENT.

Sir John Woodroffe has written in his "The World as Power": "An examination of Vedic doctrine shows that it is in conformity with the most advanced philosophic and scientific thought of the West, and that where this is not so, it is science that will go to the Vedanta and not the reverse." Schopenhauer said: "In the whole world there has been no study so beneficial and so elevating as that of the Vedas. It has been the comfort of my life and will be the solace of my death." Victor Cousin said: "We are constrained to bow the knee before the philosophy of the East and to see in the cradle of the human race, the native land of the highest philosophy." And Max Muller, the greatest Orientalist of his time, wrote: "The early Indians possessed a knowledge of the true God.....all their writings are replete with sentiments and expressions, noble, clear and severely grand." We have much to learn from the East, and knowledge of the Vedas might be of importance to us all in this restless age. There are doubtless very many avenues to the one great Truth. Krishna said this, as well as Jesus of Nazareth. That is the greater reason why in dealing with races of other colour and ancestry we should expect that their development will be along lines dissimilar from our own. Let us at all costs not be fogged by our material achievements. They have unfolded new complications and liberated a thousand mechanical Molochs. We have curbed space and bridled the ether, but one thing we shall never harness, one thing we shall never control—the questing spirit of man, and his yearning for Freedom.

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Popularisation Of Charkha In Sind.

—:o:—

(Censored and delayed.)

KARACHI, May 24.

Students met at Swami Govindanand's Swarajya Ashram to-day to take practical steps towards popularising Charkha and producing Khadi.

At Swamiji's suggestion, it has been decided to open a spinning class for men and women in his Ashram.—Free Press.

HYDERABAD LEADERS JAILED.

—:o:—

(Censored and delayed.)

HYDERABAD, (Sind), May 24.

The trial of Hyderabad leaders commenced this morning in jail. Press representatives and a few relatives were allowed inside. Even ladies were searched.

Messrs. Dwarkaprasad Chimandas and Devdat pleaded guilty.

Mr. Devedat was sentenced to 9 months and others to 12 months. All were classified as B class prisoners.

At 7-30 p.m. a huge meeting was held where leaders were congratulated on their conviction.—Free Press.

UGANDA INDIANS OBSERVE HARTAL.

—:o:—

Policy Of Indian Govt. Condemned.

The Indian Associaotion, Mbale (Uganda) wires from Mbale under date 23rd May:—Mbale Indians observed complete hartal yesterday as a protest against the arrest of Sarojini Naidu. A mass meeting adopted a resolution, condemning the policy of the Indian Government culminating in the arrest of Mrs. Naidu, Abbas Tyabji and other national leaders. "We congratulate these undaunted patriots and pray that Almighty may crown their efforts with early achievement of Swaraj."—A. P.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Witnesses Invited To Give Evidence.

PESHAWAR, May 25.

Mr. Justice Panckridge and Sir S. N. Sulaiman arrived here last evening and are staying at the Circuit House, Peshawar.

The Deputy Commissioner Peshawar has issued a proclamation inviting all witnesses to give evidence before the Peshawar Riots Enquiry Committee which will begin its work to-morrow.—A. P.

KESARI AND MAHARATTA PRESS.

—:o:—

RS. 2,000 SECURITY PAID.

POONA, May 24.

The Poona District Magistrate demanded to-day a security of Rs. 2,000 under the Press Ordinance from Mr. D. V. Divekar, who made a fresh declaration to-day in the absence of Mr. D. V. Gokhale, who is undergoing imprisonment in Thana Jail, for the "Kesari" and "Maharatta" Press, which was deposited.—Free Press.

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BRITAIN'S TARIFF AGAINST INDIAN CLOTH.

BOYCOTT THE ONLY REPLY.

(By Manekla1 H. Vakil, M.A., LL.B. F.S.S.)

I.

In 1675 a loud outcry was raised by the English clothiers against the admission of Indian calicoes as it was ruining "our ancient woollen manufactures." Another writer asserted "the trade carried away large quantities of money, which is not only the sinews of war but the medium of trade.' For money in a body politic is as blood in the Body Natural, giving life to every part." Col. Berch quotes the following:—

"One commodity more ruins us and that is calico. You encourage thereby trade with the Heathens, who work for a penny a day, and destroy Christians. As ill-weeds grow apace, so these manufactured goods from India met with such a kind reception that from the greatest gallants to the meanest cook-maids nothing was thought fit to adorn their persons as the Fabric from India." Between 1697 and 1702 over one million pounds worth of Indian calicoes was imported by England while most of the other nations of Europe had put heavy duties on Indian goods.

BAN ON INDIAN CLOTH.

In 1701 a law was passed whereby all wrought silks, Bengals, and stuffs mixed with silk or herba, of the manufacture of Persia, China or the East Indies, and also all calicoes—printed, painted, dyed or stained there—should be locked up in warehouses appointed by the Commissioners of the Customs, till re-exported, so as none of the said goods should be worn or used, in either apparel, or furniture, in England on forfeiture thereof and also fine of £200 penalty on the person having, or selling any of them. In 1721 again the use of printed Indian calicoes both in apparel and household furniture, "was become so universal as to be a great detriment and obstruction to the woollen and silk manufacturers of the kingdom." An act of Parliament was in consequence passed, to preserve and encourage the woollen and silk manufacturers, etc., which absolutely prohibited the wear thereof, (calicoes) under the penalty of £5 for each offence on the wearer and of £20 on the seller. As even the penalty of £200 on the wearer or seller of Indian silks and painted calicoes could not prevent the use of Indian goods, other Acts were passed at a later date, i.e. in 1721 and 1770. Mr. Baines remarks:—

"Not more than a century ago, cotton fabrics of India were so beautiful and cheap that nearly all the Governments of Europe thought it necessary to prohibit or load them with heavy duties, to protect their own manufactures, and what could not be achieved by legislattion in Europe was brought about by the exercise of political power in India."

The inland customs system of India was revised in 1810. Regulation IX provided that articles of too small bulk should be exempt from taxation. But still 566 articles were liable to duties. The amount realised hardly compensated the expenses of collection and the inconvenience and obstruction to the industry. Many articles of home production paid double or treble duty, and they inevitably tended to restrict themselves to local needs. Trevelyan observes:—

"If it were desired to restrict the productive powers of Indian industry to the greatest possible extent, could any such scheme be devised more effectual than this?"

In the pre-British period, a duty of 2½ per cent was levied on all goods passing through the sea-ports of Bengal. It was from the debris of the Mogul system that the Company evolved and built up its tariff system. The same duty was kept by the Company when it assumed sovereignty. In 1802 certain foreign articles having paid the import duty were declared free from any other duty. This encouraged imports; and while the Indian products were subject to town duty, this change worked to their detriment. By regulation III of 1811 British vessels were given preference by imposing heavier duties on foregn vessels. Our trade was this restricted.

IMPORTS FROM U. K.

Duty if in British bottoms. 2½ per cent. or free.

Duty if in Foreign bottoms. Not possible due to navigation laws.

IMPORTS FROM FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

Duty if in British bottom 5 per cent.

Duty if in foreign bottom 10 per cent.

CONCESSION TO BRITISH GOODS.

By regulation IV of 1815, certain articles of Great Britain like woollens, etc., were exempted from duty on importation, to the detriment of our manufactures. By regulation XII of 1817, the inter-provincial trade in British goods was made free while Indian goods had to pay duties. It was in 1823 that the transit and sea import duty for Indian goods was reduced from 7½ per cent to 2½ per cent. By 1844, the inland duties had all been abolished and a uniform schedule of import and export duties though varying at different ports until 1860, was introduced in all the Presidencies and from 1844, India came to be regarded as a single economic country with a common external tariff.

A NEW FEATURE.

The period from 1794 to 1824 was one of high duties on imports from India in Great Britain. The English commercial policy of the period was characterised by protecsive and prohibitive measures against Indian goods. Besides, a new feature appeared in the fiscal policy. An increasing reliance was placed upon a policy of export bounties to stimulate foreign trade. Parliament, with a view to protect the home industries, prevented the export of machinery or sending abroad of skilled workmen.

In 1813 Mr. Tierney spoke in the British Parliament as under:—"Among the arguments in favour of the benefits that were to accrue to the people of India from a free trade, he had never heard it proposed to allow one manufacture of India to be freely imported into Great Britain ..... They said to them "Leave off weaving, supply us with raw materials, and we will weave for you.....' It was rather too much to talk of philanthropy of it ..... Instead of calling themselves its friends... ..... they should profess themselves enemies. What more could they do than advise the endeavour to crush all Indian manufactures?"

The following were import duties on piece-goods imported into Britain:—

These are divided into three classes: the first is the article of muslins, which pays on importation 10 per cent and £27-6-8 per cent. for home consumption; the second is the article of calicoes which pays £3-6-8 per cent on importation and £68-6-8 per cent. for home consumption; the third comes under denomination of Prohibited Goods which pay merely a duty of £3-6-8 on importation and are not allowed to be used in this country.

Meanwhile the cotton manufactures of England had begun to be imported into India. In 1835 Lord Ellenborough pointed out inequalities of the taxes levied on Indian and British cotton manufactures sold in India in following terms:—

"While the cotton manufactures of England are imported into India on payment of a duty of 2½ per cent, the cotton manufactures of India are subjected to a duty on the raw material of 5 per cent. to a further duty on yarn of 7½ per cent., and, finally, to another duty of 2½ per cent. if the cloth should be dyed after the Rowannah (license) has been taken out for it as white cloth. Thus altogether the cotton goods of India may pay 17½ per cent." Even in the rules governing drawbacks, British goods were favoured when re-exported from India. Such goods paid 1/3rd duty leviable on Indian goods.

INDIA REDUCED TO AGRICULTURAL COUNTRY.

In 1840 Mr. Martin observes:—"We have during the period of a quarter of a century, compelled the Indian territories to receive our manufactures, our woollens duty free, our cotton at 2½ per cent., while we have continued to levy almost prohibitory duties or duties varying from 10 to 20, 30, 50, 500 and 1000 per cent. upon articles, the produce of our territories. Therefore the cry that has taken place for free trade with India has ben a free trade from this country, not a free trade between India and this country... .....". By 1840 India was reduced to a mere agricultural country by extinction of its cotton manufactures except for handloom cloth used in the home or sold locally.

When the duty of only 2½ per cent. was levied on British goods in India the following were the duties imposed on Indian goods in England:—

Duties on Indian Goods in England.

	1812	1824	1822.
	p.c. ad. val.	p.c. ad. val.	p.c. ad. val.
Muslins	27.1/3	37½	10
Calicoes	71.2/3	67½	10
Other cotton Manufactures	27.1/3	50	20

The import duty in India in 1853 was between 3½ per cent. to 5 per cent. ad. val. but was doubled in case of foreign goods. In England in 1852, our cotton goods had to pay 5 per cent. and cotton yarn 3½ per cent.

In 1860 the Cotton Supply Association of Manchester advocated:—"The True policy of the Government is primarily to legislate sd as to drain the raw cotton out of the country and create a demand for our manufactured goods in lieu of those now manufactured in India."

In 1858, the import duties stood at 3½ per cent. ad. valorem upon cotton twist and yarns, 5 per cent. on cotton piece-goods from Britain, and 10 per cent. on foreign articles. In 1859 all differential tariffs were abolished. In 1860 there was a uniform duty of 10 per cent. ad. valorem. In 1861 Mr. Samuel Laing, the Finance Member, reduced the duty on cotton twist and yarn to 5 per cent, as 10 per cent. was thought to give protection. In 1862, he further reduced it to 3½ per cent. and the duty on the cotton and other manufactures to the pre-Mutiny rate of 5 per cent. In 1864, a new Tariff Act was passed which placed the import duties generally at 7½ per cent. on manufactured goods and raw materials, at 5 per cent. on piece-goods and 3½ per cent. on twist. The alterations in 1871 were not material. The year 1861 marks the beginning of the policy of the Government of India by which the indentified themselves with the interests of the English cotton industry as against Indian. There was hardly any point in reducing the duty, save the following among others, which the Finance Member showed:—

"(1) the duty injuriously affecter the interests of British manufactures and commerce .....(4) the determination of the fiscal policy of India depended upon England, thus a tax in India injurious in operation to British interests has not the slightest chance of being tolerated .....(7) and lastly, I confess that in the present state of things in Lancashire (trade depression owing to the Civil War) I should be very unwilling to postpone for a single day any benefit they may get from reduction."

(Note:—For a fuller account the reader is referred to "The Indian Cotton Textile Industry by M. P. Gandhi M.A., ect., Secretary, Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta. Price Rs. 3/ Pp. 127).

(To Be Continued.)

RIOT AT DIGBOI.

—:o:—

Official Version.

SHILLONG, May 23.

The Assam Government have issued a lengthy communique on the riot at Digboi on the occasion of the Id festival, setting forth the facts as ascertained by police enquiry.

It appears that a Chittagonian Mahomedan had purchased a bullock from the son of a Hindu woman without the latter being consulted. When she saw the bullock in the bazar she claimed it as hers and declared that it had been stolen for sacrifice on the following day. The purchaser, supported by his friends resisted the attempt of the woman and her friends and recaptured the bullock. This event was the beginning of the trouble. Fighting first took place on the evening of May 9, in the course of which about fifty persons received injuries, from which Gurdit Singh, Sikh, died. During the night, it stated, some Mahomedans then looted several Hindu shops at Borbi and when the officer in charge of the Police Station arrived three hours later, he found a large number of Chittagonian Mahomedans armed with lathis. They were, however, dispersed between 9 and 10 p.m. Most of the injuries were caused by stones.

On the arrival of the police a large crowd of Hindus of all sorts was found parading the streets, armed with various kinds of weapons, which were confiscated and kept in the Thana. After the arrival of the armed force there was no difficulty in disarming them nor was there the slightest attempt at demonstration. Some forty arrests have been made and the cases will be tried at Dibrugarh as early as possible.

The Assam Government have reasons to believe that a self-constituted committee contemplates enquiry into the facts. The Governor-in-Council trusts that in view of the fact that there are still considerable traces of tension between Hindus and Mahomedans in other parts of the District, the inevitable illfeeling provoked by affairs of this description will not be further exaggerated by unauthorised and unofficial enquiries. No assistance will be given by the Government to any persons wishing to enquire into the occurrence at Digboi.—A. P.

Welcome To "Graf Zeppelin."

—:o:—

Pernnambuco.—Citizens gave frenzied welcome to "Graf Zeppelin" which landed after a sixty hour run from Seville safely riding out equatorial deluge "en route."—Reuter.

An official communique says:—The Agarias at Dharasana are reported to be back working in their salt pans on the 23rd instant for the first time since the 14th.

The residents of the villages of Amod Tahika have passed a unanimous resolution to boycott foreign cloth and giving up the evil habit of drinking drinks such as liquor, toddy etc.

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U. S. FARM BOARD FOUND TO HURT COTTON CONSUMERS.

Decision To "Squeeze" May And July Contracts.

HOLDING OF CO-OPERATIVES.

Alleviation Of Unemployment Programme Hindered.

The following is the concluding part of the article which appeared in the "Chronicle" on the 23rd instant:—

In the past, there have been instances where operations were carried through so that delivery was insisted upon where it was well-nigh impossible of accomplishment. These were usually speculative "squeezes" designed for the profit of the speculator to the detriment of the mills or merchants caught "short." They have been frowned upon not only by the mills and merchants, to whom they would naturally not be welcome, but also by the exchanges themselves and by the Government itself. Congressional investigations have been directed against them, and the Cotton Futures Act was designed to guard against such manipulations. The exchanges have thrown every possible safeguard around their contracts to prevent manipulation; for this very purpose, after years of opposition from the Port of New York, the New York Cotton Exchange adopted delivery at Southern points against its contracts, and established a "control committee" which set a limit to the number of contracts which may be held in any one delivery month by any single interest or group of interests.

SQUEEZE IN MAY AND JULY CONTRACTS.

In spite of these safeguards, and with barefaced disregard for commercial practices or for the possible harm it may be doing the cotton industry as a whole, the Farm Board's second important decision is to "squeeze" next May and July contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. Its admitted policy is to help the farmer at whatever cost, and since it made the deplorable mistake of misjudging the market at the beginning of the present season and advanced too great a price on the cotton turned over to the co-operatives, it is now endeavouring to rectify the mistake by making other branches of the trade "pay through the nose" for the latter's effrontery in utilizing the futures markets as they have been doing for half a century. Of course, the Farm Board probably does not think of its plan in such a light; but called by whatever name, it is, in its effects, a plain old-fashioned "corner."

FUTURE COTTON PRICES.

As everyone in the trade knows-mostly to his own sorrow—during the past few weeks, since the policy of the Farm Board became known, May and July contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced in price nearly 3c per pound, while during the same interval contracts for delivery from October on (the new crop months) have advanced hardly a cent on the average. May and July contracts are selling around 16 1|4c, while October contracts are around 15 1|4c, whereas normally, under such conditions as at present, the distant deliveries should command a premium of about the cost of carrying the cotton during the interval. Such situations have existed before, but they were the result either of pure manipulation or they resulted from an actual scarcity of cottons where the laws of supply and demand brought about the higher price for the small remaining quantity. The latter is far from the case to-day, particularly since mills are to-day able to sell their goods at very little higher prices than were obtainable a month ago when prices for cotton were 3c a pound lower, and they naturally do not want to buy high-priced cotton in the manufacture of which they must take a loss. But that is exactly what the Farm Board is trying to make them do. The mills must either repurchase their contracts, when they sold in innocent good faith in the dependability of the futures market, from the Farm Board (in which case they can reinstate their protective hedges only in the new crop months at an immediate loss equivalent to about 1 1|2c per pound), or they must make delivery against their contracts, which might be equally or more costly, or impossible.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROGRAM HINDERED.

This situation, or comparable variations of it, exists with every merchant who has hedged his unsold stocks of cotton, as his banker requires him to do, and with every mill who has either hedged his unsold stocks whether of goods or raw cotton, as good commercial practice demands that it do, or has bought cotton "on call" for either May or July delivery, according to regular trade custom. Textile conditions have been bad enough for an extended period, but the depression can be only accentuated by the unhealthy situation created by the Farm Board's ill-advised tactics. In fact, Mr. Hoover's program of alleviation of unemployment has been definitely and directly hindered, as far as the textile industry is concerned, by the situation brought about by his Farm Board.

CO-OPERATIVE FUTURE HOLDINGS.

As already noted, the bulk of the Co-operatives' futures holdings are contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange. This institution stands at the nucleus of the world's cotton trade, and as such it includes and is directed by the finest minds in the business. Naturally, its endeavors always lie along the lines which serve the best interests of the trade as a whole; hence, it promptly investigated the situation as soon as the "squeeze" became apparent. This was done at an executive session two weeks ago, but the investigation revealed that no rules of the exchange were being directly violated for the reason that the co-operatives' contracts, although concentrated with a single brokerage house, are still carried in the individual co-operatives' names, none of which individually holds a greater number of contracts than allowed by the exchange rules. The exchange, therefore, while recognizing the necessity of "ameliorating the congestion" which has developed in May and June contracts, limited its action at that time to requesting that no new purchases in these months be made by the co-operatives, the result of this mild action having been the shifting of new purchases since that time to the corresponding contracts on the New Orleans market where the co-operatives' positions are less heavy. The "squeeze" continues just the same, actually if not theoretically.

ARTIFICIAL RISE IN PRICES.

Briefly, then, the situation is that the Farm Board lent, through the co-operatives a fixed amount to farmers on their cotton, this amount turning out to be at one time as much as 3c per pound above the market price for the same cotton. Practically all of the cotton thus received is still held either as actual cotton or as futures contracts, so that when the market price was lowest, a huge paper loss was evident. In order to recoup this paper loss the co-operatives took advantage of their position in futures to force shorts (mostly legitimate trade sellers) to cover, thus artificially advancing the price of May and July contracts.

By carrying these operations to the conclusion evidently planned, some of the paper loss with which the Farm Board was faced may be immediately recouped, but at the expense of the cotton trade, which undeniably cannot afford it, and not at the expense of the general public, which should pay the farmers the fair price the Government is endeavoring to obtain for them.

VIOLATION OF ANTITRUST ACT.

Congress has delighted in investigating—and reprimanding—similar previous escapades; and has deemed particularly culpable any violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act. Will it now, like so many other proud parents, allow its own child's mischief to go unheeded and unpunished?

Satyagraha At Meerut.

—:o:—

MEERUT, May 23.

Pesople of Hapur Tehsil 19 miles east of Meerut resorted to Satyagraha when police went there to attach the property of Sarajprasad, who was convicted recently and fined Rs. 100 and in lieu of fine attachment of property was ordered. It is alleged that police attached the property of Sarajprasads father and this was resented by the people who offered resistance and ultimately resorted to Satyagraha.

When news reached the Congress Office at Meerut, Pandit Pearilal Sharma and Indramoni, Secretary of the Congress Committee, left for Hapur and, it is stated, found a lorry loaded with the attached property surrounded by police and the people offering Satyagraha and mob numbering thousand standing.

As a result of persuasion by Congress leaders the crowd dispersed and allowed the property to be removed by police. Subsequently a public meeting was held when Congress leaders exhorted people to remain non-violent and discard foreign cloth.—A. P.

PATIALA INQUIRY.

No Participation By States Conference.

—:o:—

BOMBAY, May 22.

Mr. A. V. Thakkar, Secretary of the States' People's Conference, has addressed the following letter to the Viceroy:—

The Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference have carefully and respectfully considered the communique of the Government of India dated 9th May, 1930, announcing the appointment of Mr. Fitzpatrick, A.G.G., the Punjab States, to hold an inquiry 'in camera' into the charges contained in a book entitled the "Indictment of Patiala" published by the Conference.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, one of the members of the Committee of Inquiry, who has endorsed the findings, has also received a notice of the sittings to commence at Dalhousie on the 9th June, 1930.

The Committee is respectfully of the view that they cannot accept or participate in the Inquiry which has been announced.

It must be well-known to Government that the composition of the personnel in matters of this character must consist of persons selected on the lines indicated in the Montague-Chelmsford Report, paragraph 309. The question which has arisen in this case relates to the alleged misconduct of a Ruling Chief and the matter involves some of the consequences referred to in that paragraph in the event of the charges being established and though the matter does not fall within the actual terms of that paragraph by reason of consequences mentioned in that paragraph which may follow upon the findings of the Enquiry and following that principle, if the inquiry is to be of any use, it must consist of 5 members including ordinarily a High Court Judge and two Ruling Princes.

It is undoubtedly provided in that paragraph "that the proceedings of the Commission should be made public only if the defendant (meaning the Ruling Chief) so desired. In this case it is His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala who desired that there should be a "thorough searching and independent Inquiry" into the allegations against him formulated in the 12 counts contained in the Report and it is he who "voluntarily" sought such an inquiry. No question will, therefore, arise of the defendant in this case desiring that the inquiry should not be public.

PERSONNEL NOT SATISFACTORY.

Without intending to cast any reflection on the qualifications of Mr. Fitzpatrick, it must be observed that in his executive capacity he must necessarily have had to deal with questions arising out of this matter and his position as an intermediary between the Ruling Princes of the Punjab and the Viceroy is such that an Inquiry conducted by him can hardly be said to be an "independent" inquiry which the Maharaja himself asked for and which can command the confidence of the public whom the Working Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference represent.

It must, however, be added that the Maharaja while asking for the Inquiry in the terms abovementioned stated that if an inquiry was to be made, it should be entrusted to the Hon. the Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, and in deference to his wishes, that officer has been appointed. The very fact of His Highness the Maharaja suggesting him as the only person whose inquiry he would submit and the acceptance of the same by the Government of India is sufficient to condemn the appointment in the eyes of those who are ranged on the other side, while the Maharaja was asking for an independent enquiry, he was qualifying it in terms which would defeat that very object.

INOPPORTUNE TIME.

The situation in India and to a certain extent in Indian States has very much altered since the publication of the Report. Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth who is one of the signatories to the Report, is now undergoing imprisonment by reason of his taking part in the present political fight in the country. Messrs. Tarasingh and Sardulsingh, who assisted in the inquiry, are also undergoing imprisonment under similar circumstances. The time, therefore, for such an inquiry is clearly inopportune from the point of view of the signatories and the resources of those who could have conducted the case on their side are necessarily crippled.

We, therefore, respectfully submit that we cannot accept as satisfactory the inquiry that is announced and must respectfully refuse to participate in it.

We, therefore, regret that even though notices may be served on the other signatories and publishers of the Report, neither Mr. Tairsee nor any of them will be able to attend at Dalhousie on the 9th June, 1930, or any subsequent day of the hearing.—Free Press.

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—:o:—

Douglas And Mary In A Shakespearean Talkie.

When a beautiful girl counters a proposal of marriage from a handsome young man with such a statement as: "I'll see thee hanged, things are bound to happen. And they do happen in "Taming of the Shrew," an adaptation of Shakespeare's glorious comedy which is screened as an all-talking picture this week at the Excelsior Theatre with Douglas Fairbanks and Mary Pickford in the leading roles. From the opening shot to the final fade-out, "Taming of the Shrew" is just one long laugh. From the moment the gay but stubborn Petruchio (Douglas Fairbanks) lays eyes upon his bride-to-be, the stormy, tempestuous Katherine (Mary Pickford), there ensues a battle of wits and wills. Loving her fiery temper and intrigued by her fiery remarks, Petruchio sets about unceremoniously to tame the Shrew, and to make things more complicated he employs the very tactics that have won her the cognomen of "wildcat" throughout the whole of Italy. How she resists, and how the ultimate solution is worked out could only be told by Shakespeare. Lovers of Shakespeare will be sure to ask: "Will it be Shakespeare?" and the regular movie-goer will enquire: "Will it be entertainment?" The answer to both questions is, "yes." In addition to the main film, which extends to eight reels, the programme will include both the Gaumont Graphic and Fox Movietone News besides another of those popular features, an Oswald Lucky Rabbit Cartoon.

RUSSIAN MUSICIANS AT EMPIRE THEATRE.

After playing very successfully for a fortnight at the Royal Opera House, the Russian Balalaika Orchestra and Cossack Choir is transferred to the Empire Theatre on Saturday and will appear there throughout next week. This clever company of twenty-four singers and instrumentalists achieve some wonderful effects with a variety of types of the Balalaika, and their renderings of both classical and national music are remarkably fine, whilst the singing of the choir is superb. Those who have not yet heard the Cossacks should take an early opportunity of doing so. Their performance is a musical treat, and some of the soloists are remarkably capable.

A "WILD WEST" THRILLER AT EDWARD.

Three musketeers of the early Wild West set out to rescue a maiden from the clutches of a set of villains—that is the gist of the story at the back of "The Vanishing West," a serial of which the first four episodes will be shown at the Edward Cinema during this coming week. In itself it is a sufficiently romantic idea to have made a good film yarn, and the producers have increased its value by setting the story against a background of early Western atmosphere. As for the plot itself, it covers that pioneering period when America was going through the pangs of birth to the accompaniment of pot-shooting, bad men, bandits, covered wagons, gold rushes and all the other features that have been handed down in the history of the Wild West. It is a fine picture, vibrant with life.

"FINGER PRINTS" AT EMPRESS CINEMA.

Comedy will be the keynote of this week's programme at the Empress Cinema, where "Finger Prints" will be the star film with Louise Fazenda, Helene Costello and John Murray in the leading roles. It is the first starring vehicle of the irrepressible Fazenda and it is a big success—not only of mirth but of mystery. There is a house of a million mysteries with a maze of trap doors, sliding panels and secret passages through which glide crooks, detectives, spiritualistic mediums, bloodhounds, and a sloppy shivering slavey! And the slavey finally gets the best of the whole lot of them. The plot concerns a bank robbery, the arrest of the burglars and a hectic search for the plunder in the house of mysteries which leads to unexpected thrills and a glut of laughter. As a mystery-comedy, "Finger Prints" ranks high. There will be special shows on Sunday morning at the Edward and the Empress.

"TO-NIGHT AT TWELVE" AT WELLINGTON.

"One of you three women is having an affair with my husband!" That startling accusation started everything in this masterful screen interpretation of Owen Davis' Broadway stage sensation which is being shown this week at the Wellington Talkies at Dhobi Talao. It is one of the best talking pictures ever offered at this theatre. It shifts from blazing melodrama to howling face: it sweeps from sheer drama to delicious comedy—and through it all runs a strain of suspense that will hold you completely. It's a story of a smart society gathering that was shorked to indignation—and fear—by the assertion of the hostess that one of the women present was having an affair with her husband. The assertion leads to a series of events which are amazingly powerful, daringly dramatic and dangerously delightful. The picture is played by an all-star cast including Madge Bellamy and George Luis. With the latest Pathe Gazette and a roaring hilarious two-parts sound comic the whole programme is worth a visit at the Wellington Talkies this week.

CROWN CINEMA.

The Management of the Crown Cinema, Sandhurst Road, Golpitha, opposite Globe Cinema presents this week "The Purple Riders" a Vitagraph serial in 15 episodes—30 reels, showing this week first instalment—8 thrilling reels.

—:o:—

POLICE BLOCKADE FAILS

Many Arrested And Released

VEDARANYAM, May 23.

When the Volunteers went out with the camp bulletins, they were stopped by the Police, and the bulletins were snatched away last evening. The way out of the camp was blocked by the Police. Anticipating this the Volunteers had pulled up the fencing so that the Police had to guard much larger area. The Policemen rushed into the camp compound and formed a cordon, but they were called off by the Deputy Superintendent, on being told by the Camp leader that the Police trespassed into a private compound.

The Volunteers offered Satyagraha against the blockade and the Police withdrew at 8 p.m. Immediately the Volunteers went out with bulletins, they were declared arrested and taken to the Police station. As they refused to give their names, they were detained there for the night. They sang national songs inside the lock-up inspite of Police warning. One of the Volunteers who was slapped on the face by an Inspector continued singing. On the Volunteers persistent refusal to give out their names the Police took identification marks and released them. This morning a batch of Volunteers went to the swamp and collected salt. They were arrested and released. Again they went and collected salt. This morning some Volunteers who went out to see Bulletins were arrested and subsequently released.

Capt. Kodikarai's batch was arrested and released this morning.—Free Press.

SATYAGRAHA NEWS FROM MADRAS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 23.

Reports are received of many meetings held in contravention of Section 144 from Arni and Gudivada. The meetings were largely attended.

Three Satyagrahis were arrested at Cuddalore and sentenced to various termms from 6 months to 2 years' R. I.

Mr. Ramachandra Naidu was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 in default to undergo six weeks' S.I. for harbouring Mr. C. Rajagopalachari and his volunteers. The fine was paid.

Four volunteers from Uppunam were arrested this morning for attempting to make salt at Santhome beach.—Free Press.

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Female livesalso insured.
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HYDRAULIC OIL
Guaranteed, Safest and Surest Remedy to cure Hydrocele without an Operation in all its Stages.
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SUPPLIERS TO GOVERNMENT
19, Old Custom House Road, Fort,
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Eye defects, including CURE ALL Cataract by using Seal's genuine Lotus Honey. Nature's own remedy. Absolutely safe. Strengthens weak eyes and restores perfect vision. Price Rs. 2 per dram. S. C. SEAL, 15/3, Lakshmi Dutta Lane, Bazar, Calcutta.

Make your teeth

Strong and Healthy

in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

WOMEN CANNOT ALWAYS BE YOUNG BUT THEY CAN ALWAYS BE LOVELY

The often beauty passes with youth, particularly among the secluded women of India who have little contact with the outer World and do not realise how their sisters in other countries now retain beauty all their lives.

The chief source of beauty lies in the skin, and to keep the skin smooth, soft and clear all that is needed is a little care, and the use of the preparations that years of patient research have perfected and placed at the disposal of women, Oatine Cream and Oatine Snow. Oatine Cream should be gently massaged into the skin for a few minutes every night, and Oatine Snow should be used during the day; it is the duty of all men to teach their women folk this new and simple method of enhancing and preserving their beauty.

Oatine preparations contain no animal matter whatever, and are untouched by hand in the course of manufacture and packing.

OATINE CREAM

for nightly massage

OATINE SNOW

for day use.

THE OATINE Co., 119, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay

1930 OLDSMOBILE MODELS

—:o:—

New Display Of India's Favourite Car.

Large numbers of motorists are enthusiastic in their praise of the 1930 Oldsmobile models now being displayed by General Motors dealers in India, Burma and Ceylon. The models exhibited were a Five-passenger Tourer and Five-passenger 4-door Sedan. Modish lines coupled with many mechanical improvements make the new Oldsmobile a very attractive offering in the medium price field. Since the first Oldsmobile was imported into India 32 years ago, the Oldsmobile Factory in America, which, by the way, is the oldest motor car manufacturing organisation in the United States, has constantly studied and developed its product with the result that it has produced a car definitely built to satisfy the requirement of present-day motorists educated up to accepting nothing less than the best. This is reflected in Oldsmobile sales which have increased by 74 per cent. during the last two years—an indication of its growing popularity among motorists in 104 countries of the world where General Motors products are in daily use.

Oldsmobile Engineers are confident that in the 1930 model they have produced a car eminently capable of giving complete motoring satisfaction. For example, the new Oldsmobile has one particular asset—what Oldsmobile Engineers have termed "balanced engineering",—which according to them means that every quality which the average motorist desires in his car shall be designed and assembled into a nicely balanced whole, harmonising both as to appearance and performance. New bodies are not only bigger and roomier, but the interior by reason of handsome upholstery is very inviting and rivals fine furniture. Moreover the top and rear quarter of the Oldsmobile is gracefully rounded giving a lower and longer appearance. These new lines harmonise with the raised panel and the new curves of the windows.

In addition to the new lines, the bodies have been made substantially stronger through improvements in structural design.

Every motorist should take the opportunity of viewing the new Oldsmobile models in the showrooms of Messrs. Presidency Motors (Bombay) Limited at Bombay, Messrs. Belgaum Motor Works & Transport Co. at Belgaum, Messrs. Nagpur Motors, Nagpur, Messrs. Noshirwan & Co., Indore, Messrs. Sholapur Motor Stores, at Sholapur, Messrs. Shri Laxmi Motor Works at Kolhapur, Messrs. Trilochanlal Brothers at Dharwar, Messrs. Western India Motors Ltd. at Ahmedabad and Messrs. Sarosh Motor Works at Ahmednagar and Nasik.

"The Spieler' At Pathe.

Alan Hale and Renee Adoree are co-featured by Pathe in an elaborate syncronization picture of carnival life, "The Spieler." The title role is said to have laughs galore for Mr. Hale, while the feminine role for Miss Adoree is both attractive and sympathetic.

Before entering on "The Spieler," Alan Hale portrayed the captain of a steam freighter in "Sal of Singapore," starring Phyllis Haver. This was a rough, blustery part, a Hale "Natural" in which the actor was called upon to sound the depths of feeling as well as the surface emotions.

First coming conspicuously into the spotlight by his "Heavies", Hale has progressed through directorship, character delineation and roughneck comedy to the more complex sort of characters, alternating moods of gravity and gaiety. His characterization of the barker in "The Spieler" is said to be a revelation. The music and other sound effects are at times amazing.

"The Spieler" is now being shown at the Pathe Cinema. Besides Mr. Hale and Miss Adoree, Fred Kohler and Clyde Cook are featured members of an excellent cast.

"Micky" makes his second bow this week to Bombay picture-goers and is well worth seeing in "When The Cat's Away". We are informed that "Micky" has been booked exclusively to appear at the Pathe Cinema and this is only one of 26 Cartoons to be shown.

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CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the rest ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers
Zig-Zag
GNES A FRESH SMOKE AND SPELLS ECONOMY

AMERICAN COTTON

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, May 24.

July	16.16
October	14.96
December	15.06
January	15.07
Middling Spot	16.30

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, May 24.

May	15.67
July	15.88
Middling Spot	15.43

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, May 24.

	Bales.
Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports	6,000
Day's exports to Great Britain	Nil
Day's exports to the Continent	1,000

DEMAND BILLS.
New York, May 24.

New York Demand Bills	485.72

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

	Opening	Closing.
May	8.18	8.19
June		8.11
July	8.04	8.06
August		7.97
September		7.92
October	7.86	7.87
November		7.87
December		7.89
January	7.88	7.90
February		7.92
March	7.93	7.95
April		7.96
May		7.98
Middling Spot		8.63

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.
Liverpool, May 24.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil.

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

Scinde Fine	5.00
Scinde Fully Good	4.75
Scinde Superfine	5.25
Bengal Good	4.50
Bengal Fully Good	4.75
Bengal Fine	5.00
Oomra Good	5.05
Oomra Fully Good	5.35
Oomra Fine	5.65
Broach, Fully Good	6.05
Broach Fine	6.30
Broach Superfine	6.55

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, May 24.

May	12.99
July	12.74
November	12.43
December	12.44
January	12.52
March	12.68
Sakellis, F.G.F. Spot	13.90

LONDON SILVER.
London, May 24.

Silver.—China bought aand sold. Business small. Market is quiet.

Spot	18-5/8
Forward	18-9/16

LONDON GOLD.
London, May 24.

Bar gold, fine per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, May 24.

Interest, Day to Day Loans	1-5/8 p.c.
Interest 7-Day Market Loans	2 p.c.
Bank bills, 3 months	2-3/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 Months	2-9/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 Months	3-1/4 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 6 Months	3-3/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, May 24.

T.T. London on Berlin	20.36-3/4
T.T. London on Amsterdam	12.08-3/8
T.T. London on Brussels	34.82
T.T. London on Madrid	39.86
T.T. London on Milan	92.74
T.T. London on Berne	25.12
T.T. London on Paris	123.94
T.T. London on Prague	163.91

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, May 24.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nominal £6:10:0 May/June.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.—
Sellers £15:0:0 May-June.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Sellers £15:10:0 May-June.

LINSEED.
London, May 24.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton—
Sellers £18:15:0 May-June.
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton—
Sellers £18:15:0 June-July.
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F. ton—
Sellers £17:7:6 May-June.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Nominal £19:15:0 May-June.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET
London, May 24.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25,—

C. & F. Calcutta:	
May-June per cwt.	9
July-Sept. per cwt.	9
Oct.-Dec. per cwt.	9/0-3/4
C. & F. Bombay,—	
May-June per cwt.	9/0-1/4
C. & F. Karachi:	
May-June per cwt.	9/0-1/4

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, May 24.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7 Quality, Spot ?-1/8

KARACHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT.

(Messrs. Gulab and Co.)
KARACHI, May 20.

Government Securities:—

Since our last report the market for Government Securities has fluctuated considerably. The 3-1/2 per cent. Paper touched lowest at one time Rs. 62-12 per cent. recovered to Rs. 65 per cent. closing being 64/3 per cent. The 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loan is steady at Rs. 100-8 per cent. Other issues have moved in sympathy with narrow fluctuations.

There appears to be lack of buying power and in view of the disturbed conditions the future remains uncertain.

The Bank rate remains unchanged at 6 per cent.

The following are the closing quotations:—

3-1/2 p.c. Government Paper taxable Rs. 64-5, Redn. Yld. 4.92 p.c.

4 p.c Conversion taxable Rs. 90-8, Redn. Yld. 5.39 p.c.

4 p.c. 1934-37 taxable Rs. 89-8, Redn. Yld. 5.35 p.c.

4 p.c. 1960-70 taxable Rs. 76-4, Redn. Yld. 4.95 p.c.

4-1/2 p.c. 1934 taxable Rs. 85-4, Redn. Yld. 5.38 p.c.

4-1/2 p.c. 1955-60 taxable Rs. 86-14, Redn. Yld. 4.94 p.c.

5 p.c. 1935 taxable Rs. 97-10, Redn. Yld. 5.08 p.c.

5 p.c. 1929-47 Rs. 95-2, 4.91.

5 p.c. 1939-44 Rs. 95-14, 4.93.

5 p.c. 1933 Rs. 100, 5.

5 p.c. 1945-55 Rs. 100-8, 4.96.

6 p.c. 1930 Rs. 100-5, 4.92.

6 p.c. 1931 Rs. 101-2, 5.03.

6 p.c. 1932 Rs. 102-4, 5.03.

Railway Shares:—

A fair amount of trade has been noticeable, the prices showing a small decline alround. Larkhanas were dealt at Rs. 83 fairly large parcels of Upper Sinds were absorbed at 71. Sind Lights have more buyers than sellers. The annual report of this Company is just in hand and in spite of unfavourable times the Company has recommended a final distribution of a dividend, viz., Rs. 3-8 per share and the report on the whole makes a satisfactory reading. In spite of adverse trade conditions the Sind Lighterage Company has maintained its dividend of 10 per cent. and the shares look attractive look up.

Electrics:—

This section has accounted for the bulk of the business. The Karachi Electrics have improved and locally large number of shares have been sold between Rs. 145 to Rs. 150 per share. The Hyderabad Electrics have stuck at Rs. 137-8 and in view of the approaching yearly dividend and which is expected to be Rs. 9 per share, the shares are under-valued. Ajmers have been a difficult market with minimum business passing.

In the Hydro section, the Tata Hydros have fluctuated between Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,187 while Andhra Valley and the Tata Powers have been remarkably steady though it has been extremely difficult for buyers to fulfil their requirements. The approximate revenues of the three Companies for April have been better than the preceding month.

Locally good deal of investment has been done in Cotton Mill shares, the British India Corporation ordinary and the Paksany have accounted for a good deal of attention.

Name of the Company:—

Sind Lights paid up value Rs. 29, present value Rs. 50.

Sind Lighterage paid up value Rs. 150, present value Rs. 130.

Larkhana Jacobabad paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 83.

Upper Sinds paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 73.

Karachi Electrics paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 150.

Hyderabad Electrics paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 137-8.

Ajmer Electrics paid up value Rs. 10, present value Rs. 10.

6 p.c. Karachi Port Trust paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 104-8.

Karachi Flour Mill paid up value Rs. 80, present value Rs. 150.

India Flour Mill paid up value Rs. 60, present value Rs. 100.

Century Flour Mill paid up value Rs. 100, present value Rs. 80.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.
London, May 24.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes,—
Sellers 38/6 May-June.
Barletta Russo, per 62-1/2 lb., Cargoes,—
Sellers 37/6 May-June.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.—
Sellers 41, Afloat.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels.—
Sellers 40 June-July.

LINSEED OIL.
London, May 24.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, (London) Cwt—
Sellers 38/9 June-Aug.
Linseed, Oil, Naked, (London) Cwt—
Sellers 37/1-1/2 Sept.-Dec.

LONDON RUBBER.
London, May 24.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubbed, Lb., Spot.—
Seller d.7.

Beauty with safety

Because of the rice, starch and other cereals which they contain, many face powders swell on contact with the natural moisture of the skin—clog and enlarge the pores — create blackheads and blemishes—and inevitably ruin complexion beauty.

Icilma has discovered a formula which excludes all cereals, and the powder is safe, for it does not swell up on contact with the natural moisture in the skin and ruin your complexion like many of the old-fashioned face powders.

Icilma
FACE POWDER

Four shades, Naturelle and Rose for Blondes, Creme and Brunette for those with darker complexions.

Apart from being absolutely safe, Icilma Powder is smooth, absorbent and adherent; adds a smooth, silken beauty to your complexion which stays on despite the most adverse conditions, and does not need constant attention and repowdering.

CLINGS but does not CLOG the pores

Delicious Ovaltine makes boys and girls strong

Children require an abundance of good food if they are to grow up healthy and strong, and, as food in India usually lacks the nourishment necessary to growing children, the wise parent supplements it with delicious "Ovaltine", the Tonic Food Beverage which contains all the nourishment necessary for the healthy development of body and brain.

The pure concentrated goodness which "Ovaltine" so abundantly contains gives children sound nerves, healthy bodies and alert minds. Children love the delicious flavour of "Ovaltine" and prefer it to any other beverage. No wonder, when you consider that "Ovaltine" is made from the finest of Nature's own tonic foods—ripe barley malt, rich creamy milk and cocoa.

"Ovaltine" is untouched by hand during manufacture. Your servant can make it in a minute with fresh, condensed or evaporated milk. Drink "Ovaltine" daily for health, strength and vigour.

OVALTINE

Builds-up Brain, Nerve and Body.

Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

A SAFE and EFFICIENT REMEDY

for all cases of Sexual Debility, Emissions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc., etc., is the world renowned

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA

It thoroughly cleanses the blood of all impurities which accumulate and poison the whole system, thus enabling you to successfully combat the many ills which your condition leaves time to show.

Beware of Wilkinson's—shun all imitations and substitutes. Every genuine bottle bears the following Trade Mark and Signature.

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14

BOMBAY, MONDAY, MAY 26, 1930.

BRITAIN'S "MACHINE-MADE LAW AND ORDER.

—:o:—

Wanted Mutual Service Between England And India.

A TIP TO IRWIN, "THE EXPERT IN GOVT. ENGINE-ROOM."

Dr. Tagore On "World Of Tigers."

LONDON, May 24.

"Your great people is not behind this flight. I have firm faith in what is human in your Nation and credit is yours, for the very struggle that has been made possible to-day in India," declared Dr. Rabindranath Tagore in the course of a statement on the Indian situation at a yearly meeting of Society of Friends, London. Tagore declared that the Viceroy was of the best type of Englishmen, which meant the best specimen of humanity but there was little personality in the Indian Government, which was a complicated machine, producing perfect results so long as the subject race meekly behaved like dead material yielding to machine-made law and order. But the expert in the Government engineroom was now indignant that the system no longer produced old results. Gandhiji had requested the expert to remember that he also was a man.

A WORLD OF TIGERS.

Dr. Tagore proceeded to say that there must be a spirit of interdependence and mutual service between England and India. We had not seen the great in the West because we had failed to bring out great in us. "This is the reason we claim freedom, in order to find the real basis for inter-independence. The West has brought Asia not only Science which is Truth and, therefore, welcome, but also the impious use of Truth for violent purpose of self-seeking. It is producing diseased mentality, a philosophy of survival of the fit for a world of tigers."

INDIANS HUMILIATED.

Dr. Tagore pointed out that it was difficult to acknowledge the best in Western civilisation when we were humiliated. He urged the dreamers of East and West to keep a firm faith in the life that creates, not in the machine that constructs. Dr. Tagore believed in individuals of the West for they could not afford to lose faith in men. The thought of the East and West must be wedded in the life of these individuals.—Reuter.

UGANDA INDIAN'S SYMPATHY FOR INDIA.

—:o:—

Complete Hartal For Mahatma's Internment.

KAMPALA, UGANDA, (B. E. Africa), May 6.

The following resolutions were passed at a mass meeting of Indians in Kampala on May 6th on hearing news of the arrest of Mahatma:—

(1) This mass meeting of the Indians of Kampala strongly condemns the arbitrary and high-handed action of the Government of India of arresting Mahatma Gandhiji and prays to the Almighty that He may grant strength to Indians to fulfil the great mission of securing full Swaraj by following the methods laid down by our great leader Mahatma Gandhi.

(2) This mass meeting of the Indians of Kampala strongly condemns the unjust and numerous arrests of patriotic Indians who are legitimately and peacefully striving to attain full Swaraj which is the birth right of every Indian; and congratulates them all for the great sacrifice and hardships they are undergoing and hopes that, inspite of all repressive methods, Indians will vigorously carry on the movement and reach their goal in near future.

(3) This mass meeting of the Indians of Kampala strongly urges and appeals to all Indians to wear and use Swadeshi cloth and goods and also to carry on the Temperence movement in this country with a view to drive out the drink evil from Uganda.

(4) This mass meeting of Indians of Kampala resolves that a Satyagraha Fund be opened immediately and the money thus collected be sent to the Secretary, the Indian National Congress, through the Indian Association of Kampala.

SHIKARPUR CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

—:o:—

Karachi Satyagrahis Clubbed.

KARACHI, May 24.

Messrs. Prayag Bharti and S. Obhraj were sentenced to 12 months each and were put in B Class and Mr. Mathradas was sentenced to 9 months and was put in C Class in Shikarpur.

To-day, the police assaulted with lathis volunteers protecting a Satyagrahi salt shop. The police gave them severe lathi blows in their hands in which they held salt and succeeded in seizing the entire salt. This evening fresh contraband salt will be stocked in the shop.—Free Press.

SECTION 144 AGAIN!

(Censored.)

—:o:—

MAULAVIBAZAR, May 24.

Section 144 has been promulgated here prohibiting meetings for three months.—Free Press.

LALA BODHRAJ JAILED.

—:o:—

Section 144 At Multan.

LAHORE, May 25.

Section 144 was promulgated at Multan, prohibiting meetings, processions and gatherings of ten or more, the order to remain in force for one month. Lala Bodhraj, Kevalkrishna Parmanand and Jesaram, Congress leaders, who were asked to furnish security of Rs. 10,000 each under Section 108, have refused and were taken into custody. A large crowd gave them enthusiastic send-off.—Free Press.

EFFECTIVE PICKETING IN KALOL.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

KALOL, May 22.

Sjt. Popatlal Mohanlal, along with his volunteers, is touring in the neighbouring villages and exhorting the villagers to desist from the use of liquor and foreign cloth. Vigorous picketing is going on in this city, and has turned out so effective that two thousand villagers and the owner of the liquor shop had taken oaths to abstain from liquor and foreign cloth and not to sell liquor respectively.

VELLORE SATYAGRAHI JAILED.

—:o:—

VELLORE, May 24.

Mr. N. S. Sreenivasa Row and four others were arrested this morning for defying Section 144.

The District Magistrate sentenced Mr. Rao to six months' S.I. and released the rest with a warning.—Free Press.

PESHAWAR ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

Last Seasons Failure.

PESHAWAR, May 24.

No action has yet been taken to give effect to the orders contained in the notification under the Motor Vehicles Act, owing to the reported slackening of disorderly demonstrations in Charsadda subdivision.

Mr. Justice Panckridge and Sir S. H. Sulaiman, members of the Peshawar Riots Enquiry Committee, are expected to arrive here this evening. They will hold an informal meeting to-morrow to go through memoranda already collected and will begin taking evidence on Monday.

BELATED CONCESSION.

On account of the failure of crops in the last harvest, the Government, it is understood, have allowed the remission of Rupees two lakhs in land revenue and water rate in Peshawar District.—A.P.

DID MAHATMA VANISH FROM CELL?

"Bapu" Laughs And Says "No"

—:o:—

NAVSARI, May 24.

Mrs. Gandhi, Miss Miraben (Slade) and Mr. Mathuradas Trikamji, nephew of Mahatma Gandhi recently interviewed Mahatma Gandhi in Yervada Jail Mahatma Gandhi was brought to the Jail Office and was seated in a chair. A Jail official was present.

Gandhiji is devoting five to six hours to spinning on Takli and spinning wheel. He has not yet begun writing anything. He gets two newspapers daily to read and he has been given an attendant to look after him.

Mrs. Gandhi asked Mahatma Gandhi if it was true as reported in the press that he vanished from his cell one day and went to the Satyagraha Ashram. Gandhiji laughed and said it was not true.

Mahatma Gandhi inquired of Mrs. Gandhi about her lady volunteers.—A. P.

INDIA-BRITAIN WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Negotiations Proceeding.

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BOMBAY, May 24.

The Associated Press learns that negotiations are proceeding between the Indian Radio Telegraph Co., and the Indian Government with a view to establishing a wireless telephone service from India to the United Kingdom. It is understood that while the service from the United Kingdom to India will be conducted by the British Post Office through Rugby, the reciprocal service from India to the United Kingdom, if the present negotiations are successful, will be operated by the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. For this purpose special transmitters will have to be installed but the time taken in making all necessary arrangements need not occupy over three months.—A. P.

CALCUTTA'S PATRIOTIC WOMEN.

—:o:—

Give Lessons To Men.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

(Censored.)

About 60 women, led by Soudamini Mehta and Bimalpraba Devi, under the auspices of the Women's Satyagraha Committee, proceeded to the Maidan in the afternoon and succeeded in persuading the authorities of Mohan Bagan and other Indian clubs to abandon the games fixed for to-day.

It is understood a meeting of all Indian clubs will be called upon soon to consider the question of suspension of games altogether for the present season.—Free Press.

NAUPADA SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

Will It be Made Provincial Question?

BERHAMPORE, May 24.

The third batch of volunteers that started to carry out the raid on the Naupada salt works are arrested.

Representations have been made that the campaign at Naupada should be made a provincial question.—Free Press.

MULUND LEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

(From a Correspondent).

Mr. Virji Gangajer Meishari and Shivji Chatrabhoj Shah, B.A., President and Secretary respectively of the Mulund District C. C., were arrested on the morning of 21st under Section 47 Salt Act and 117 C.P.C. by the Police Inspector of Kurla Police Station and were immediately taken to the Kurla Magistrate's Court.

The Police Prosecutor said that on 26th April at about 9-30 both the accused had addressed a largely attended public meeting, dwelt upon the evils of salt tax and instigated the public to break salt law; to prepare salt at home and always to use the contraband salt.

The accused did not take any part in the Court's proceedings.

The Prosecutor pressed for rigorous imprisonment, and thereupon the Magistrate sentenced, under the said sections, to 9 months' R. I. and Rs. 100 fine, in default 3 months' further R.I.

The accused were garlanded profusely by those present and amidst loud cheers of "Bande Mataram" and "Gandhiji-ki Jai" they were taken to Thana.

CONGRESS BULLETINS IN LAHORE.

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PAPERS' PROTEST.

LAHORE, May 25.

The Punjab Provincial Congress Committee has been issuing news bulletins for the last three days.

All Indian newspapers which have not suspended publication have protested against the War Council's decision to picket them and thus compel them to cease publication.—A. P.

CONTAI NON-OFFICIAL COMMITTEE.

—:o:—

More Arrests In Calcutta

POLICE INJURE SATYAGRAHIS.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

A non-official Committee has been formed to enquire into the allegations of police assault in Contai, in Midnapore District. Mr. J. N. Basu, M.L.C., the Liberal leader, is the Chairman of the Committee and the members include Mr. K. C. Neogy, M.L.A., and Mr. B. N. Sasmal, Barrister.

MORE ARRESTS.

In connection with the Chittagong outrage, the Calcutta police searched to-day a house in Mechubazar Street and arrested three men. This was the house from which the police are alleged to have recovered the bomb which forms the subject matter of the present trial before the Special Tribunal at Alipore.

A meeting organised by the North Calcutta Congress Committee at Shraddhanand Park this afternoon, with the object of violating the Commissioner's order, was dispersed by the police, who arrested three young men. Several others received injuries as a result of a lathi charge.—A. P.

"KARMAVEER" SUSPENDS PUBLICATION.

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(From A Correspondent)

KHANDWA, May 24.

Mr. S. M. Agarkar, B.A., the present Editor of the "Karmaveer" of Khandwa, was served with two notices, on the 19th instant by the District Magistrate of Khandwa, directing him (Mr. Agarkar) to file a fresh declarations as keeper of the "Karmaveer" Press and Publisher of the Karmaveer" paper. Two securities of Rs. 500 each were also required to be deposited under the Press Ordinance.

Mr. Agarkar accompanied by Mr. Deodhar, Pleader, attended the D.M.'s Court on the 22nd instant, and explained that in accordance with the Press and Registration of Books Act of 1867, no fresh declarations were required unless the present Printer and Publisher Mr. M. L. Chaturvedi goes out of British India or makes a declaration to the effect that he ceases to be the Printer and Publisher of the paper. A precedence was also quoted. In 1921, the "Karmaveer" was published from Jubbulpore. Mr. M. L. Chaturvedi, who was the Printer and Publisher of the paper was sentenced to 8 months' rigorous imprisonment, but the paper continued under his printer and publishership. The then local officers of Jubbulpore tried to secure a fresh declaration from persons in charge of the "Karmaveer," but they were not successful in getting a fresh declaration filed under the Press Act, and the paper continued to be published as usual, during the term of Mr. Chaturvedi's imprisonment.

The District Magistrate will give his final orders in the matter on the 29th instant. The "Karmaveer" has, therefore, suspended publication pending D. M.'s decision. If the view taken by Mr. Agarkar prevails the "Karmaveer" will begin publication from the first week of June. If, however, the Magistrate decides to demand a fresh declaration and two securities, the publication of the "Karmaveer" will be suspended till favourable change in the present circumstances takes place.

"DOWN WITH PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC."

Protests Against Arrests In Indo-China.

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LONDON, May 24.

Paris.—As protest against punishment of Annamite revolters in Indo-China (cabled on May 7) sixty Annamites tried to force their way into Elysee shouting "Down with President of Republic" brandishing strips of blackbordered calico. Police easily dispersed them and made twelve arrests.—Reuter.

Viramgam Satyagrahis Sentenced.

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(Through Publicity Officer, Satyagraha Camp, Viramgam.)

VIRAMGAM, May 22.

Sjt. Hanuman Singh Kalusingh and Sjt. Krishnalal Shamram Vyas who were arrested on 16th instant for possessing a bag of contraband salt weighing about two maunds have been fined under section 47 I.P.C., Salt Act Rs. 75 or in default 6 weeks' rigorous imprisonment, and the former 4 months and the latter 6 months rigorous imprisonment, under section 147 I.P.C. for being members of an unlawful assembly and "assaulting" salt and Police officers

Mr. Haralal, Mr. Kyte, Mr. Saiyad, Mr. Bukhari and Mr. Umarkhan stated in their evidence before the court that they were assaulted by a stick, and pushed and kicked by the above named Satyagrahis and their party!

Mr. Krishnalal who is well known for his gymastic performances among the subjects as well as the chief of Kathiawar—such as Gondal, Limbdi, Morvi, Porbandar, etc.—and who is getting good yearly sums from these States as a mark of appreciation, was styled as a "Vagabond". Mr. Hanuman Singh who is one of a respectable Bhayats of Sudasana State and a jagirdar with an annual income of about 70,000 was styled as a "fakir" for his long Rajput like hair and beard.

None of them has made any defence; but in a long statement, emphatically denied the allegations about assault.

Krishnalal was dispossessed of contraband salt after, being assaulted by a number of police and was belaboured with the butt end of a rifle for which he is still suffering and undergoing a medical treatment. Sjt. Hanuman Singh was beaten till he fainted.

On the 20th instant in the court a volunteer who was peacefully making best of his time by spinning on a "takli," was ordered by the magistrate to stop his peaceful work. All the white cap wearers at once left the court area as a protest.

To-day Viramgam is observing a complete Hartal as a protest against the assaults on the Satyagrahis at Dharasana and the wrongful arrest of the leaders at Dharasana. . . Khurshedben—the grand daughter of the grand old man—Dadabhai—is here with her party strenuously working for the boycott of liquor by closely picketing liquor shops day and night.

After an appeal for enrollment of volunteers for this and foreign cloth boycott propaganda many have been enlisted and are enlisting still.

Yesteday contraband salt shop was opened and salt was immediately bought by many men and women.

2 2

POLICE COLLISION WITH DACOITS.

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AGRA, May 23.

A party of special police came into collision with a gang of dacoits at Morena in Gwalior State. One constable was shot dead.—A. P.

DEATH OF A HISTORIAN.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, May 24.

(Censored.)

The death occurred this morning of Mr. Rakhaldas Banerjee, celebrated archaeologist and historian.—Free Press.

FRENCH INDIA'S NEW GOVERNOR ARRIVES.

—:o:—

PONDICHERRY, May 24.

M. Juvanon, the new Governor of French India arrived to-day from Colombo. He received numerous welcome addresses.—A.P.

KARACHI MUSLIMS' MOVE.

Welcome Jamiat's Amroha Resolutions.

TO PARTICIPATE IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE

KARACHI, May 24.

About eighty Muslims of Karachi met last night under the Presidentship of Moulvi Mahomed Saddique when the political situation and the resolutions passed by the Jamiat-ulma-i-Hind at Amroha were discussed for over three hours, after wihch the following resolution was passed:—

"This meeting of Mussalmans of Karachi fully endorses the resolutions of the Jamiat-ulma-i-Hind, urging Muslims to take part in the national movement for the independence of India in participation with the National Congress, and appeals to the Muslims of Karachi and Sind to be ready to carry out the programme of the Jamiat which will include:—

(1) The publication of proscribed 'fatwas' and literature, (2) picketing shops dealing in liquor and other intoxicants, (3) boycott of foreign goods particularly foreign cloth and to encourage and popularize Swadeshi."

Opponents of the resolutions numbered five—chief among them being Seth Haji Abdullah Haroon, M.L.A., and Kazi Abdul Rahman.—A. P.

ALLEGED FRAUD OF RUPEES ONE LAKH.

Frenchman Arrested At Aden On Charge Of Cheating.

BOMBAY, May 24.

(From A Correspondent.)

Mr. Bahmansha H. Daroowalla, Advocate on behalf of Mr. J.A.D. Naoroji of the Tata Sons Ltd., with Mr. Hirst of the Bombay C.I.D. Police obtained a Warrant of arrest against a Frenchman named Roger Roos, on a charge of cheating from Mr. H. P. Dastoor Chief Presidency Magistrate on the 17th inst. The accused has been arrested at Aden, on a wire from the Bombay Police, when he was absconding on S. S. Cracovia. He has been ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 40,000, on his depositing Rs. 20,000 which the accused is unable to pay. He will shortly be brought to Bombay.

The facts briefly stated in the complaint are, that in the beginning of January last, the accused called on Tata Sons Ld., and told them that he was recommended by the Imperial Bank, who in their turn were recommended by some leading Firms in Europe, and offered to sell them some "Alluminum Jointings" on behalf of the Vulcan Metal Co., Strasbourgh of Bas-Rhim (France) of which concern he said he was a Director. By making several other false representations he induced them to place with him "Trial Sample orders", of the nominal values of £10 to 15 at a highly exorbitant rate. When the goods arrived in Bombay, they were of the ordinary cheap quality, which could be had in the local markets at 8 to 9 times less the Invoice Value. The contracts signed bore French measurements. The drafts presented by the Banks on behalf of the accused's Firm, ranged from 100 £ to 1,000 £. The accused had practised this "Confidence Trick" with several leading Indian and European Firms in Bombay, and the extent of their frauds in Bombay alone come to very nearly one lac of Rupees. It is believed that the accused may have extended his activities in Calcutta as well. It is ascertained that a case of such indentical systematic fraud was practised and tried at the Manchester Assises (Civil Court) before Mr. Justice Hawke and a special Jury in matter of "Compressed Jointing Contracts."

YOUTH LEAGUERS DEFY POLICE.

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Section 144 In Madras.

GANDHIJI'S VOLUNTEER JAILED.

MADRAS, May 24.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has issued to-day an order under Section 144 Cr. P. C. prohibiting for a period of two months the holding of any assembly, meeting, procession or other demonstration in Madras City in connection with the civil disobedience movement, or for defying the law generally or for the boycott or bonfire of foreign clothes, picketing of liquor shops or enforcing hartal in furtherance of any such object in any public place as well as the publication or distribution of notices convening and holding such assemblies, etc., and directing the public generally to abstain from holding and attending or taking part in such assemblies, meetings, processions, demonstration, etc.

Eleven volunteers were arrested last evening at the Triplicane Beach while attempting to hold a public meeting in contravention of the prohibitory order. They will be charged before the Presidency Magistrate under Section 117 I.P.C. Two volunteers from Vellore were also arrested at Mambalam on a similar charge.

Despite the order issued by the Police Commissioner prohibiting the meeting and procession arranged by members of the Youth League last evening in furtherance of prohibition, the organisers attempted to take out a procession in Mylapore but the police intervened and prevented them from carrying out their object.

Four persons were arrested but let off on their undertaking to appear before the Presidency Magistrate on Monday.—A.P.

Mr. Subramaniam, one of Gandhiji's 79 volunteers, was arrested at Ellore under security section and sentenced to one year's R.I. —Free Press.

"JAILS ARE HOLY-PLACES."

—:o:—

Krishna Was Born There.

MRS. MOTILAL NEHRU'S EXHORTATION.

ALLAHABAD, May 24.

Pandit Mohanlal Gautama, member of the Servants of People's Society, has been arrested and will be tried for an offence alleged to have been committed in Tahsil Soram, Allahabad District.

The Abhudaya Press and Office was searched by the police recently to secure the manuscript of a leaflet which is said to be the subject matter of trial at Rae Bareli of Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai on a charge of disobedience of the order served on him under Section 144, Cr. P. C.

"Jails are holy places as Lord Krishna was born in jail." That was the argument put forward by Mrs. Motilal Nehru at a public meeting held at Allahabad in connection with the arrest of Mrs. Naidu and other ladies, when she appealed to women to come out of pardah and prepare themselves to go to jail. She added Swaraj would soon be achieved if women filled the jails and every Indian began to use Khadi.—Free Press.

DESHABANDHU'S PORTRAIT UNVEILED.

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In Calcutta Corporation

CALCUTTA, May 24.

(Censored.)

Unveiling the portrait of Deshbandhu Das in the Corporation Council Chamber Mr. Santosh kumar Bose, Deputy Mayor, said: "For years to come the Congress Party in Corporation will strive to give effect to the programme of work chalked out by its own Indian mayor as they could not think of a better programme."—Free Press.

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